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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Visit of the Empress Eugenie to the American Squadron at Cherbourg.

State Dinner to Admiral Farragut at the Tuileries.

The Rumored Interference of Napoleon in German Affairs.

Suggested Enforcement of the Treaty of Prague.

FRANCE.

Visit of the Empress Eugenie to the American Squadron.

CHERBOURG, Sunday, July 28.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress EUGENIE yesterday visited the United States steamer *Colorado*, now lying in this harbor, and was received with all the honors befitting her exalted rank. At her approach salutes were fired and the yards were manned.

The vessel was gaily decked with colors from stem to stern. The other vessels of the American squadron, and all the French men-of-war and the shipping in the harbor were also profusely decorated with bunting.

The Empress was received by the Captain of the *Colorado* and his officers, and was conducted through various parts of the ship. At the conclusion of the inspection, Her Imperial Majesty graciously expressed herself highly pleased with the appearance of the ship and gratified with the warmth of her reception, and departed for the shore amid the enthusiastic cheers of the sailors who manned the yards, and with a parting salute from the great guns of the *Colorado*.

State Dinner at the Tuileries in Honor of Admiral Farragut.

PARIS, Sunday, July 28.

On Saturday evening Admiral FARRAGUT was received at a State dinner by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON. The dinner was especially given by the Emperor in honor of the American Admiral. The French Minister of the Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet, and the Ambassador of the United States, Gen. DIX, were among the invited guests.

Official Denial of Napoleon's Interference in German Affairs.

PARIS, Sunday, July 28.

The *Moniteur* positively denies the truth of the statement that the Emperor NAPOLEON had sent a note to King WILLIAM of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish districts of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

PRUSSIA.

Renewed Assertions of Napoleon's Interference in the Politics of Germany.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 28—Evening.

Notwithstanding the official denial of the *Moniteur* of NAPOLEON's note to the King of Prussia in regard to North Schleswig, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge King WILLIAM to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Russia and Austria on the Treaty of Prague.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

The official *Journal* of this city says that it is the right and interest of the Emperor NAPOLEON to enforce the treaty of Prague.

The same paper also says that the Czar of Russia has sent to King WILLIAM, of Prussia, a note to the foregoing effect.

Arrival of the Sultan at Vienna.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

The Sultan of Turkey has arrived here from England, and is now the guest of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conviction of a Fenian Prisoner.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27.

The names of the persons who were recently arrested at Cork on suspicion of being Fenians, are CALLAGAN, GRIFFIN and GOULDORG.

REILLY, who has been on trial for some time, charged with complicity in the recent outbreak in Kerry, has been found guilty of high treason.

A Dry Season.

LONDON, Sunday, July 28—Evening.

There has been but little rain in England within the past week. The weather is dry and the heat excessive.

RUSSIA.

Constitution of a Russian Government in Central Asia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, July 28.

The Emperor has issued a decree by which the whole territory lately conquered by the Russian forces in Central Asia is constituted one Government under the command of Gen. KAUFMANN.

BAVARIA.

Death of Ex-King Otho, of Greece.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

Dispatches have been received from Munich stating that Ex-King OTHO, of Greece, is dead. He died of the measles.

JAPAN.

An American Ship Violates an International Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—Evening,

Late Japanese advices, received here *via* Hong Kong, report that the American ship *Anna Kimball*, Capt. WILLIAMS, had arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of rice, which, it was alleged, she had taken from a port of China which had not been open to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations.

The facts having been reported to the commander of the United States squadron in those waters, she was by his orders seized and heavily libelled for infraction of the treaty made between the Chinese Government and the United States.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 28—Evening.

United States bonds are stronger to-day, and are quoted at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 15.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton July 15, arrived at this port at a late hour this morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Medical School of the University of South Carolina—School-Building for Freedmen—Registrars for Richland District—Convention of the Radical Party of South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

Some weeks ago I mentioned the Commencement exercises of the University of South Carolina, located in this city, and gave some facts as to the increase of the number of Professors in the institution.

Since that time—within the last few days—the department has been more fully organized, and arrangements are made so that the regular courses of lectures in that department may commence with the next scholastic year—the first Monday in October. The following is the arrangement of studies and branches decided upon by the Executive Committee, whose action has not yet been published:

1.—DR. A. N. TALLEY is to have charge of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics. Dr. TALLEY is a new professor, and is universally regarded as one of the ablest in the department.

2. Dr. JOHN T. DARBY is to take charge of Anatomy and Surgery. Dr. DARBY is at present in Paris, to where he has been for some years. He is expected fit out his department with all the modern appliances in Paris, and to return in October, armed with the latest inventions and discoveries.

3. Dr. M. LA BORDE has charge of Physiology and Hygiene. These branches have been taught to some extent by Dr. LA BORDE for a great many years, in the regular curriculum of the institution when it was a college. He also teaches the English department in the literary school.

4. Dr. JOSEPH LE CONTE has charge of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Chemistry has for years been taught in the College, and is now merely transferred to the medical school.

5. Dr. JOHN LE CONTE has charge of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. LE CONTE has also charge of the chair of Natural Philosophy in the literary school.

6. A Demonstrator of Anatomy will be selected in the meanwhile and his name duly announced. Meanwhile all the arrangements are being hurried on to completion.

An additional lecturer upon the cognate branches will be employed as soon as the patronage warrants. Arrangements for lecture, anatomical and dissecting rooms, and a University hospital, have been made, so that students from a distance, who may desire to know the fact, are advised that the regular courses of lectures in the medical department will commence with the regular year on the first Monday in October.

The Freedmen's Bureau Agency of Education in Columbia has erected a large wooden building for the school uses of the negroes. The building is of ample size and has convenient arrangements to accommodate at least a thousand pupils. The architect contracts to have it finished by the first of October; but I learn from the builder that it will be ready for use by the first of September, so that there will be a month's time to put it in good order for the use of the schools (about ten in number) of the city, that are to occupy it. The department of each teacher is called a "school."

The appointment of Registrars of Voters for this (Richland) District has just been announced. The Board of Registrars consists of the following persons: JOSEPH H. DENCK, white, absent in Europe during the war; M. J. COLMAN, white, a new citizen; Dr. F. W. GREEN, white, old resident of the place; JAMES BROWN, white; ADOLPH FEININGER, white; J. WHITE, white; W. BEVERLY NASH, black; W. B. EDWARDS, black; WM. SIMONS, black—giving us a Board of six whites and three blacks. The people regard the appointments without special interest either way. The negroes are known to be honest men in their way. The time for the work of registration has not yet been announced, though expected daily, now that Congress has adjourned.

The Convention of the Union Republican Party of South Carolina opened its session here to-day. Nothing was done beyond the regular organization of the Convention. This body, it will be remembered, had a feeble meeting in Charleston several months ago, when it adjourned to reassemble here to-day. Many of the present delegates have been elected since the feeble meeting in Charleston; so that in some respects it is a different one; but its complexion is unchanged. The great majority of the delegates present to-day are negroes, and the officers are all negroes, I believe. I shall chronicle their proceedings as soon as they get at material work, and in a few days can give the main business before them.

BOISE.

South Carolina Republican State Convention—Work of the Committee.

In the South Carolina Republican State Convention at Columbia, on the 24th inst., C. C. BOWEN, Chairman of the State Central Committee, made the following report:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24, 1867.

To the President and Members of the Union Republican Convention:

The Executive State Central Committee beg leave to make the following report:

The Committee have, by their efforts, effected the following organization of the Republican Party:

James' Island, Wadmalaw Island, St. Andrew's Parish, (main land,) St. Paul's Parish, St. James' Santee, Parish of St. James' Goose Creek, Edisto Island, Christ Church Parish, St. John's Berkeley, St. Stephen's Parish, Colleton District, Orangeburgh, Kershaw and Sumter.

For the accomplishment of the above work, the Committee commenced operations on or about the 14th of May, from which time up to the 28th of June, they had constantly several men in the field, at which time the operations of the Committee were interrupted, leaving unfinished a vast amount of work then under consideration, and also unfilled the following appointments, to which speakers would have been sent: Reeves' Station, Colleton District; Sumter, Manning, Clarendon District; Columbia, Camden, Lancaster Court-house, Yorkville, Chester, St. John's Berkely, St. Stephens' and Williamsburgh.

There have been collected and placed in the hands of the Treasurer, $493 55, from which there have been expended, exclusively for board and traveling expenses of speakers, $313 20, leaving a balance of $180 45 in the hands of the Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by yours, most respectfully,

C. C. BOWEN, President S. C. C.
EDWARD P. WALL, Secretary.
PAUL M. POINSETT, Treasurer.
B. C. DELARGE.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and a motion made that the Committee be discharged. The motion, after a lively debate, was lost.

Difficulty in South Carolina Between the Civil and Military Authorities.

From the Marion (S. C.) Star, July 23.

There occurred at this place on Saturday last a most unfortunate and mischievous collision of the military authority with the regular administration of justice. A freedman, named BEN. FINKLEA, had been arrested and imprisoned, under due process of law, for an assault and battery with intent to kill, upon the person of WILLIAM MCCLELLAN. Capt. PINGREE and Mr. J. E. LEWIS, representing the Freedman's Bureau, called upon Mr. MOODY, Clerk of our Court, and required him to discharge the prisoner upon his own recognizance. This he refused to do, declaring that both the State law and Order No. 10, of Gen. SICKLES, required in criminal cases that the usual recognizances should be given, and that there must be bail; that in this case the physician attending the assaulted party had informed him that he was in a critical condition, and that his recovery was very doubtful: that to release the prisoner under these circumstances would violate his sworn duty to the State laws, and the express provisions of paragraph eleven, of Order No. 10, to which he especially called the attention of the officers of the Bureau. They replied that they had nothing to do with Gen. SICKLES' orders; that they acted under Gen. SCOTT, who was the ruling power in this State, and would sustain their action in this case; that they had orders from him declaring that freedmen should not be required to give bail, and that they recognized him only, and that this negro should not give bail; that Congress would sustain Gen. SCOTT in what he did. Mr. MOODY still declining to discharge the prisoner upon his own recognizance, they called a freedman standing by, COLEMAN ALFORD, and instructed him to go to the jail and order the jailor to turn out the prisoner. ALFORD started off in hot haste, and on the verbal order delivered by the negro the jailor turned the negro out, and he is now at large. In a conversation with Capt. PINGREE afterward, in which we endeavored to convince him of his error, he assured us that he was acting in accordance with Gen. SCOTT's decision in a similar case, and that whatever might be Gen. SICKLES' orders, Gen. SCOTT would sustain him.

Destitution in South Carolina.

From the Charleston News, July 25.

The failure of the last year's crop brought an unparalleled amount of suffering upon the country, and affected all alike. The poor were completely destitute, while those in better circumstances had their hands tied, and both were compelled to appeal to the Bureau for assistance. The Florence *Gazette*, in referring to this subject, says we learn that the cry for the prime necessaries of life—corn and bacon—still prevail to an alarming extent. To show the great want to which people had been driven, we learn that 100,000 pounds of bacon and 5,000 bushels of corn were given out at Darlington for liens on the crops on Monday, 15th instant. Besides this, 2,000 bushels of corn have been given away exclusively to the destitute. In our own immediate section only about 2,000 bushels have been taken, secured liens, &c., making in all 9,000 bushels of corn received in our district since January last. Truly we ought to feel grateful, if our wants are so great, that our demands can and are being supplied.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The following is cut from a San Antonio paper:

"EL PASO WASHED AWAY.—Late advices from the West confirm the fears that were entertained at Franklin, at the time the siege left that place, as published in our paper of the 28th ult., the Rio Grande having continued to rise until it reached an unprecedented height, washing away nearly two-thirds of old El Paso, destroying the numerous fine gardens, extensive and widely-celebrated vineyards, &c. The church and the few houses situated on the same elevation of ground, are, as we understand, about the only portion of the city that was not reached by the impetuous, devastating torrent. El Paso is one of the cities founded at an early day by the Spaniards, but never before was the place visited by such a sweeping flood. The suffering which will result from this misfortune will be great, as the population, like all Mexican cities, was composed largely of poor persons. They are scattered up and down the river at the ranches and in the several towns, in an utterly destitute condition. On this side of the river the damage, owing to the nature of the soil and the elevation, was not so extensive. Franklin especially is situated too high to ever be endangered by a rise in the Rio Grande. Fort Bliss, a short distance below, is said to have been utterly destroyed—not even a vestige of it now remaining. The river probably now occupies its old bed near the hills back of the fort. We have not heard from the towns and ranches above, in the Mesilla Valley, but fear the freshet has caused much damage in that section also."

Fort Bliss is well known to army officers as one of the pleasantest frontier posts. It was situated in a fertile valley, all of which could be irrigated from the Rio Grande. Although situated far inland, being 800 miles from the Pacific coast, 1,000 from the Atlantic, and over 1,000 from the Missouri River via Santa Fe, it had many advantages. The climate is the most delightful in the world. The El Paso grape is raised here in great abundance. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are grown in profusion.

The quarters at Fort Bliss were pretty much destroyed during the war, but they have lately been rebuilt at an expense of about $100,000.

Something like a year ago a recommendation was made by an inspecting officer of the army that a wall be built protecting Fort Bliss from being worn away by the Rio Grande, and the current of the river changed, leaving the fort on the south bank in Mexico. A distinguished General of the army, through whose hands this report passed, indorsed it unofficially, "that it seemed to him that it was not advisable to interrupt the Rio Grande in washing any post of the State of Texas into Mexico." So much for his opinion of the State of Texas.

The yellow-fever is on our coast, but not as bad as is represented. There is not, however, enough of it to greatly interfere with business, but it cannot prevent a large crop being gathered for shipment. While the late rains may have damaged the crop of cotton, corn, wheat and pork will be raised in abundance.

B.

Registration in Tennessee—Estimated Vote for 1867.

The following letter from Secretary FLETCHER, with the table alluded to, is published in the Nashville *Press and Times:*

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
NASHVILLE, July 24, 1867.

In answer to your inquiry as to the state of the registration in the State, I send you a table of all the counties whose registers have reported up to this date, the report for Davidson County being unofficial but correct. You will see from this table that sixty-nine counties report 85,494 registered voters. It is proper to observe that the registers in most of the counties did not cease to issue certificates with the sending up of their reports, but are still at work. From the information in my possession I have no doubt the registered voters in these sixty-eight counties will reach 100,000. The Counties of Benton, Dyer, Greene, Hickman, Herdeman, Henderson, Johnson, Montgomery, Obion, Stewart, Sullivan, Tipton, Warren, Fentress and Perry will average about 1,000 each. The grand result will certainly reach 115,000 voters, and amount to 130,000, which is a little more than the State ever voted. It is a curious fact that the number of newly made citizens in the State are about equal to the number disfranchised.

Respectfully,
A. J. FLETCHER,
Secretary of State.

Our Canal Policy.

From the Binghamton Republican, July 27.

It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent from Albany that a strong and possibly successful effort will be made in the Convention to charge the canals of the State with the entire cost of construction and the amount required to reimburse the general fund—about $15,000,000. Until this shall be done, not a dollar will be allowed to be appropriated for enlarging locks or other improvement. This will practically be a postponement for fifteen to eighteen years. The inhabitants of this district or the State have a stake in the matter, and we urge upon our representatives that they give early and thoughtful attention. It is very probable that the endeavor will be to include the Chenango Canal in the general sweep that is anticipated of internal improvements. The faith of the State has been pledged to its completion. In its present condition it is worse than valueless. The Legislature has authorized its completion to the line of Pennsylvania, and should be allowed to carry out that most sacred obligation. The canal can thus be made valuable to the people of the State; and its abandonment, at the present period, would be a flagrant breach of faith which would tell greatly upon the future of this State. We call upon our representatives to be on the alert; let us not be sacrified in the house of our friends. It is a question of honor, of good faith and of vital interest. There can be no compromise, no neglect. The amount required to complete this great public work is not large; but the benefits will be beyond calculation.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 28.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in a livery stable belonging to J. G. HILL, situated in the rear of the Sherman House. It rapidly extended to four others, and to the dwelling house of J. G. HILL and Mrs. PRESCOTT. The loss will not exceed $10,000; well covered with insurance. One horse was burned.

Appointment of a Sheriff by Gen. Sickles

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, July 28.

The term of Sheriff DENT, of Columbia, having expired, Gen. SICKLES has issued an order appointing F. W. GREEN to succeed him, and requiring him to take the oath prescribed by Congress.

Casualties in the Delaware River—Five Men Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 28.

About sunset a heavy thunder storm passed over the city. Three sailboats were capsized in the Delaware River and five men were drowned.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Narva at Key West with the Cable.

The Work of Laying it to Commence at Once.

KEY WEST, July 27,
VIA PUNTA RORA AND LAKE CITY, Fla., July 28.

The steamship *Narva*, with the cable, arrived yesterday morning off Havana, was boarded by Gen. SMITH and officers of the Telegraph Company, and arrived here this morning.

The *Narva* will put up machinary at once, and about the 31st inst. will commence work, laying twenty-five miles out, when she will fix a buoy to the cable, then go to Havana and lay the cable to the buoy, when the splice will be made. She will then lay the longshore cable connecting Key West with Punta Rosa.

The work will be completed about the 4th of August.

The United States steamer *Tahomy* and the Spanish war steamer *Fancisco de Asis* will accompany us.

HAVANA.

The Hot Season—Affairs in the City—Consular Topics—Postal Arrangements with the United States—Rumors About Revolutions—Mexican Refugees—The Quarantine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, July 22, 1867.

Ugh! how hot it is and how little comfort one enjoys while sitting on the wharf and waiting for the Mexican steamer, or be comforted in your affliction by seeing others as miserable as yourself. Lemonade and soda water only add fuel to the flame, and the zinc roofing covering the wharf reminds me of the leaden prisons of Venice. Custom-house officers lounge about lazily, and have not energy enough to stop a suspicious looking bundle which a boatman is carrying across, and to a place of safety. Once outside the wharf there is no danger to the smuggler, for our laws are so conveniently arranged as to allow him to enjoy his triumph and gains if he is fortunate enough to baffle the vigilance of the Custom-house officers. The fashionable world and the gamblers are out of town, and, excepting the pitiable performances of a Spanish dramatic company, and the weekly reunions at the Liceum, there is absolutely not a place in the capital of the Island of Cuba, where a poor unfortunate can't get away, could possibly spend an hour. The sugar has nearly all been shipped, and the Consulates are wearing their Summer uniform, full of emptiness. Speaking of Consulates, the people here are almost tired of waiting for the new United States Consul-General, but so far nobody has been appointed, the Senate having rejected all those proposed for the office, which is not such a great sinecure as many would imagine. The expenses are enormous, and unless the Consul is a single man, very frugal and hard-hearted, his savings wont amount to a great deal. Mr. Jos. SPRINGER, formerly of the United States Consulates at Havana and Matanzas, has been appointed Consular Agent at Cardenas. Mr. SPRINGER is a young gentleman of fine attainments and unblemished character, speaking the Spanish language to perfection, and his appointment has given great satisfaction to the merchants and captains trading with that port. The late incumbent resigned the position on account of ill-health.

We have rumors about a proposed postal arrangement between the United States and Spain. The present system is an outrage, and retards operations. You mail and prepay a letter in New-York, and after its arrival, another tax of 12½ cents in specie is levied. It is still worse with letters from Mexico, which are prepaid there at the rate of 37½ cents in specie per ½ oz., and the person receiving it pays an equal amount on calling for it at the Post-office. Imagine the exorbitant charge of 75 cents on a letter coming from a place only 500 miles distant. Will Congress or Postmaster-General RANDALL take no steps to abolish or arrange this matter? Although we are only 68 miles from Key West, and have continual and frequent communication with the United States, this island, its people, laws, and institutions, are less known there than Siberia or China.

The negro excitement is over, as a new topic of general conversation has sprung up. We no longer hear of daily landings of cargoes of contrabands being made—generally the teller's imagination and loose tongue being the harbor—but are treated to a revolution, or at least the account of one, about twice a day. People must have something to talk about, and the subject pounced upon is generally one reflecting either on the vigilance or capacity of the Government. It is always about a matter which will interest the masses, and nothing better can be found than a great big lie about some high official—the more improbable and bad it is, the quicker it is believed. The many reports about uprising of the military in various sections of the island are only so many inventions of idle parties, no disturbance of any kind having taken place in Cuba, although such an occurrence is not very improbable, and may take place when least expected, but will always meet with the same result. The reason why all revolutions have miscarried in Spain, has been from the fact that they were purely military organized by some officers desirous of fame or promotion. The people have had very little to do with the revolutionary outbreaks in Old Spain, and the Government is well aware that military insurrectionists can count only on a very slight assistance from the populace. The people and the army are not united, and from the moment that the young conscript dons the soldier's dress, he becomes another being and the natural enemy of every civilian. All the statements reaching the outside world about revolutions in Cuba must be taken with a great deal of caution, as there are about as many reports of this character as persons desirous of holding some position under the Government, and their number has never yet been ascertained,

The city is crowded with numerous refugees from Mexico, who by the course of events are compelled to fly from fatherland, having serious objections to being made a head smaller. They all give a very doleful account of the country, and express the opinion that the victorious Republicans will soon be divided into three grand divisions, having ESCOBEDO the butcher, JUAREZ the vampyre, and ORTEGA the gambler as leaders. What an array of names, and what beautiful adjectives each one of these redoubtable chieftains possesses; and to the disgrace of the already disgraced Mexican nation, it must be confessed that there is more truth than poetry in the bestowed titles; all the fault belongs to the Mexicans, and all their troubles were caused by themselves.

The *Liberty* arrived from New-Orleans, bringing a report from the Spanish Consul in that city, announcing the existence of cholera in that city, but not as an epidemic. The Board of Health will hold a meeting this week to deliberate on the expediency of placing all vessels from New Orleans in quarantine, and of making all others from Central American, Mexian or Southern Coast ports undego an observation of from three to ten days. Our steam communications with the United States will be very limited for the next six weeks, and we will not be troubled much by frequent arrivals, but the coming Winter will undoubtedly make full amends.

DEPUTY.

Journalism in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, July 28.

The *Loyal Georgian* has ceased to exist. The editor, in his valedictory, says every effort was made to raise money, but failed. When on the point of suspending publication, a few wealthy Union men of the city proposed to form a new company and buy out the *Daily Press*, and establish a new paper, to be called the *National Republican*. Both papers have merged, and the *Republican* appeared this morning, published by the Georgia Publishing Association.

The editor, in his salutatory, says he will advocate restoration on the Republican platform. The new Association has large patronage, and the stockholders represent the leading political and business interests.

D. G. COTTING, for many years connected with the Press of the State, is editor, and E. H. PUGHE, proprietor of the *Daily Press*, business manager.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Trotting and Running Matches at Doty's Union Park.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, July 28, 1867.

There was splendid racing at Doty's Park yesterday, when a trotting match and a running match took place. The first was between two thoroughbreds, owned by business men of this city, neither of whom have ever before allowed their animals to trot for money. The race between them yesterday was gotten up to satisfy numerous friends of both parties, and in order to make the affair interesting, a purse of $100 was contested for—the horses trotting mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

The following were the entries, and added thereto is a report of the heats:

H. King enters b. m. Lady King.
J. Smith enters b. m. Mollie.

The odds were in favor of *Lady King*, she being a well-known, speedy Hambletonian. The owners of both horses drove.

FIRST HEAT.—*Mollie* had the pole, the horses leaving the score side by side. *Lady King* showed more vim than her rival, and held the advance to the quarter, where *Mollie*, having picked up her gait a little, lapped her opponent. From the quarter to the half mile pole the race was a splendid one, the animals trotting side by side like a double team. On the backstretch both broke at about the same time, *Mollie* getting to work most quickly, and passing the Hambletonian. The race down the homestretch excited general admiration, but *Mollie* had the advantage, and won the heat in 2:59.

SECOND HEAT.—*Mollie* again had the pole, but soon after leaving the starting point broke badly. The *Lady* soon left the ground, when *Mollie* quickly got to business and passed to the front and led to the half-mile pole. At that point the *Lady* overtook her competitor, and another fine display was witnessed, the horses trotting almost side by side for some distance. They were urged on a little too severely, however, and both broke badly. When they had resumed work it was noticed that the *Lady* had the advantage. She kept on till she was a length ahead, and retained the advantage until she reached the score, winning the heat in 2:58.

At this juncture, a heat having been credited to each contestant, the betting was variable, the *Lady*, however, having the call.

THIRD HEAT.—This time the *Lady* had the pole. They took the word at once, the *Lady* having the lead soon after leaving, and trotting nicely to the quarter pole, past which the horses rattled along neck and neck amid much enthusiasm. Going around the turn the *Lady* had the lead by a trifle, and at the half-mile pole she was about a length ahead. After passing that point *Mollie* quickened her gait, and near the three-quarter pole bade good-by to the *Lady* and passed to the front, where she made one break. Coming down the homestretch *Mollie* was two lengths ahead, and held the advantage until she won the heat and race in 2:58½.

The running match took place next. Owner naming b. g. *Virgannes*, and NASH & MILLER naming b. m. *Topsy*. Once around the track, best two in three, for a purse of $200. The track is a three-quarter mile stretch. In the pools the mare was the favorite at the rate of $100 to $50. She is a wonderful scorer, and not easily held.

FIRST HEAT.—The mare had the inside, with advantage in weight. A colored jockey rode the horse. The mare dashed right away from her rival on the start, impressing every one with the idea that the match was a "soft one." On the backstretch, however, the horse apparently narrowed the daylight between them. On making the turn, after leaving the half mile, he rattled up to the shoulder of the mare, when the driver of each animal rallied his charger with the gad in an unmerciful manner. Coming down the homestretch the mare concluded to quit of bad company, and with a grand burst of speed beat the horse by a length and a half, winning the heat in 1:33.

The pool-seller now plied his avocation, the business proving the odds to be very heavy on the mare, and the friends of the horse appearing rather shy. After a breathing spell the contestants were called up for the

SECOND HEAT.—The mare again on the inside, her wonderful scoring qualities preventing a start until several attempts had been made. This heat was puzzling for the betters. The horse dashed to the front soon after leaving the score, but was soon passed by the mare. Again the horse picked up his gait, however, and at the half-mile pole, amid much yelling, passed the mare. Coming down the homestretch both riders went at their animals with the gad. The horse crossed the score a length and a half in the advance, winning the heat in 1:35½, amid the lusty cheers of his backers.

In vain did the admirers of the horse look for the heavy odds which were offered on the mare previous to the first heat. Old heads were nervous, and felt little disposed to part with their money.

THIRD HEAT.—This heat opened splendidly for the horse, he dashing away to the quarter pole on the lead. At the half-mile pole he was a length and a half ahead. All now concluded that *Topsy* had no chance whatever, and were fully convinced of the fact when the horse, leaving the half-mile pole, dashed away, widening the distance between the two at a rapid rate. Coming toward the score, however, a sudden change in affairs took place. To the utter astonishment of everybody the horse gave out, and the mare rushed past him and crossed the score at a terrible speed and a length ahead, in 1:36. This unlooked for result caused great excitement, which was not allayed for some time, as it was a foregone conclusion that the horse would win. The following is the summary:

C. Hoff enters b. g. Virginnes	2	1	2
Nash & Miller enters b. m. Topsy	1	2	1

Time—1:33, 1:35¼, 1:36.

The following is the summary of the trotting match:

DORY'S UNION PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—Trotting match for a purse of $100, mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

H. King names b. m. Lady King	2	1	2
J. Smith names b. m. Mollie	1	2	1

Time—2:59, 2:58, 2:58¾.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican Intelligence—Shipping and Commercial News—An American Vessel Libeled by her Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 27.

A letter from Coloma, dated July 12, to the *Bulletin*, states: Gen. JOMENEZ had defeated the troops under Gen. ALVEREZ, and had driven them fairly out of the State. QUERRERRIZS had appointed ALBENORA as Governor.

The affairs at Coloma have fared better than other parts of the country, and communication is uninterrupted. The specie remittances, which were formerly made via Tampico and Vera Cruz, are now made by Coloma. The last steamer took $2,000,000 from Manzella to Panama; and the present steamer takes $350,000 to San Francisco. The largest portion of the remittance belongs to residents of Mexico.

The removal of PALACIO, the Collector of the port, and the appointment of CHARIS, gives general satisfaction.

Gen. CORONA, with 8,000 troops, is at Guadalajara, from whence he will march in a few days to attack Tepic, where Lasada keeps 8,000 or 10,000 troops.

The bark *Clifton*, for Liverpool, has sailed.

The Reideman estate was sold yesterday for $580,000. The suit of MORTIMER PHELPS against the Union Copper Mining Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding $189,370 damages, that being the value of the ore heretofore extracted.

R. H. FARQUAHAR, County Clerk of Nevada County, the Union candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was killed to-day by an explosion of gas in the Court-house at Nevada.

Mr. J. G. MCCALLUM had declined the nomination of Secretary of State on the National Republican ticket.

The schooner *Fannie Hart*, thirty-eight days from Hong Kong, has arrived. The brig *Jennie*, hence, had not arrived at Hong Kong, and fears are entertained of her safety. The British ship *Dawn of Day* said Dutch bark *Japarre*, had sailed for San Francisco previous to June 12.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from San Juan, arrived last night.

The contract for constructing the first two sections of the sea wall has been awarded to A. B. HOUSTON. The work will be commenced in two weeks from the foot of Vallijo-street. HOUSTON gave bonds to the amount of $180,000 for the proper completion of the work.

A. MURRALL, the defaulter of the Treasury of Santa Clara County, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Flour is firm at $6@$6 50. Wheat, $1 85. Barley, $1 45. Mining Stocks irregular; Crown Point, $1,335; Yellow Jacket, $950; Gould & Curry, $705; Chollar, $440; Bentuck, $390; Imperial, $207; Empire Mill, $180; Overman, $192; Ophir, $139.

Legal-tenders, 72¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 26.

The British ship *Burlington*, recently from Sydney, has been libeled by several of her passengers, who claim $25,000 damages.

The schooner *Sarah* was capsized in a squall off Santa Cruz, and two of the crew were lost.

The ship *Blackwall*, from Panama, has arrived, and the *Sunrise* has sailed for Liverpool.

The San Francisco Water Company have filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of $6,000,000, and proposes to supply the city with water from Santa Cruz mountains; they will commence operations immediately.

HALL's standard brands of Candles are quoted at 21½c.@23c. Eastern Butter, 12c.@12½c. Flour quiet; quotations unchanged. Wheat, choice, $1 75 @$1 85. Barley, $1 45. Legal-tenders unchanged.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Views of a Maryland Democrat Upon the Political Situation.

Hon. BENJ. G. HARRIS, of Maryland, has addressed a letter to the editor of a paper in that State, in which he says that "the best act of reconstruction for the safety and preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of this country is that of the Democratic Party upon the principles which it recognized when it was paralyzed by the ambition of DOUGLAS and the imbecility of BUCHANAN." He claims that there are in the country a million of men majority over the Radicals, but the latter "have been ingenious enough, by military law, enfranchisement of the negroes and disfranchisement of the white race, to retain to their minority the power to govern this entire country according to their own financial views." He then adds:

"This should not continue—the great interests of our people (both present and future generations) demand that it should stop. We must restore the Democratic party to power, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' I should greatly regret to find the resort to force necessary to accomplish this great salvation, but how can it be avoided when by *force* alone our enemies are inaugurating the greatest outrages upon the great fundamental principles which our forefathers, as they thought, firmly established for our country? That the Democratic party has been wronged at the North since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, is I think owing in a great measure to its own undecided and feble cunsels; or more properly to the want of nerve in its counselors and advisers. This has "shrunk it to its present little measure," as shown by its present meagre representation in Congress. When I entered the Thirty-eighth Congress I found there seventy members who were booked and acted on the Democratic side. Under the circumstances, such a number being more than a third of the House, indicated great vitality and strength in the party. How useful would that number have been to us during the Thirty-ninth and present Congress in staying the rapid progress of the Radicals to despotic power! The masses which those men represented were the same as now, and I believe would have stood firm and would have added to their numbers, could they have had true and faithful leaders. Their principles and feelings were all right, but those of their prominent politicians, in most instances, were mercenary and timid. While in their hearts *they did not wish, as their constituents knew, the success of the North in their nefarious and unjustifiable war* upon the South, they yet discovered wonderful policy in pretending to wish it. They shrieked for the Union—made the strongest war speeches while they whispered to the knowing ones of their party that deception was the surest means of getting power, and when power was obtained, then—*they would do the expedient.* Misled by their own foolish and timid policy, they misled the masses of their party into the grossest inconsistencies, in consequence of which the country is now suffering agony. Had they been true and steadfast to the principles of their party, the Union, though then dissolved by secession, would this day be greatly nearer reconstruction by the practical assent of the whole people—without the shedding of a single drop of American blood—than it is now after blood has run like water, and when the act of reconstruction is but the mere deviment of a few cowardly tyrants. A disunion of hearts can never be anything but an unsafe basis for a union of States. * * * These leaders must reverse their course of deception and indecision and the masses must be, as I have no doubt they are willing to be, rallied to the relief of the country from its present degraded and oppressed condition. The remedy for the disease must be sudden and sharp; I fear it can never be gradual and peaceful because of the insurmountable obstacles our enemies throw in the way of a gentle restoration to health. If I may be allowed the use of the figure, Jove's head aches and Minerva must spring forth in full armor before he can be relieved of his pain. The abstacles which are being thrown in our way by the enemy would be as chaff before the wind when it is not forgotten that the million majority of anti-Radicals, of which I first spoke, are about. With such a tremendous force the Democratic Party have the power "to threaten and command." I trust differences will be fairly, equitably and honorably settled in order to prevent this almost "irresistible conflict." Every concession must be made calculated to restore the proper tone and spirit to those of our race who have been and are still subjected to the insults and oppression of our tyrants. Otherwise I declare, as my deliberate opinion, that vengeance will make "all things even." He then insists that Maryland should take a decided and active part, hurling defiance and being resolute to resist every attempt to interfere with the exclusive right of regulating the internal Government and policy of the State. He next proceeds to discuss the work of the State Constitutional Convention and asks, where lies the necessity or the propriety of the provision, which has been informally adopted, that slavery shall not exist in the State? "If slavery," he says, "is dead practically, by the ruthless, thieving hands of our enemies, why should we imitate, by the adoption of this clause, a sanction of this outrage upon the constitutional rights of our people? I fear that if this is retained and some other kindred clauses, their work, in other respects so important to the people, will be in vain, for the people will and ought to repudiate it. It is a shock to the honor and dignity of Maryland."

After suggesting that this clause may have been introduced, however, to conform to the Constitutional Amendment, and insisting that the latter itself is "unconstitutional," he continues: The insti ution of Slavery, in theory at least, still exists, and it does not become our State to utter a word against that theory, when she reflects by what arts of the tyrant and the robber our people have been practically deprived of their rights in this respect. The theft of property does not destroy the title of the owner. Besides, if this amendment could be constitutionally made, what becomes of our claim for compensation for the slaves of which the United States deprived us or converted to their own use? There is no clause in the Constitution which says that we shall be paid for property made valueless to us by an amendment of the Constitution which could be properly adopted, but there is a provision that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." The amendment declares it shall not hereafter be considered property at all, while the last mentioned provision declares it shall be paid for as property. Which is the stronger position for Maryland to take in the making the demand for the value of the slaves of which her people have been deprived? My own humble opinion on this subject is sustained by the opinion of one of the purest and ablest Judges who ever sat upon any bench—I mean Judge TANEY. I trust, therefore, the Convention will not leave their work to the risk of being repudiated

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Dr. J. W. DRAPER has introduced his long-promised *History of the American Civil War*, with a volume devoted to the causes of the war and the events preparatory to it up to the close of President BUCHANAN's administration. In the preface to the work Dr. DRAPER remarks that he has "refrained from burdening his pages with many facts of American history which, though they may abound in interest, are not immediately connected with the object in view." "So abundant," he adds, "are the materials at the disposal of the historian of this war, that his difficulty consists, not in acquiring more, but in condensing and compressing what he has. Owing partly to the inquisitive genius of our people, which searches into the details of everything, partly to our habit of giving publicity to national affairs, and partly to the omnipresent espionage of American journalism, the secret history of these events has been laid bare in a manner that has never occurred in the political convulsions of Europe." The arrangement of the work is clear and philosophical. First Dr. DRAPER devotes six chapters to a discussion of the "Physical Characteristics of North America," reiterating at length and with more emphasis than ever his views regarding the special effects of climate on man. These he magnifies so persistently as to lay himself open to the charge of exaggeration and hobby-riding. In section fourth: "The antagonism between the North and South assumes the character of a social contest." In section fifth "the conflict of the Free and Slave States for supremacy in the Union" is discussed, and section sixth gives an account of "the preparation for war." As regards the merits of the work, it only need be said that it is characterized by the same faults as well as by the same excellencies which distinguish the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, by the same author. A vigorous and flowing style, with great originality of thought, are offset by a dogmatic positiveness in asserting as facts statements which no careful reader can receive without examination. Indeed, the attempt of the author to attribute to the influence of climate so many phenomena which are at the best but remotely dependent upon it, indicates the extent to which he allows his theories to run away with his facts, and shakes confidence in deductions which might otherwise be readily received as correct. Dr. DRAPER promises to publish the remaining two volumes of the work as speedily as he can; at the same time this part of the history may be regarded as complete in itself, since it sets forth fully the causes of the war. Messrs. HARPER & Brothers publish the volume.

—In a volume entitled *The Culture Demanded by Modern Life*, which Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have lately published, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS has done a good service by grouping together a series of addresses and arguments on the claims of scientific education by such men as Professors Liebig, Faraday, Huxley, Paget and Whewell, and by Sir John Herschel, Sir Charles Lyell, Drs. Barnard, Herbert, Spencer, &c., &c. In a brief preface to this collection of essays and addresses which are, without exception, interesting and able, Prof. YOUMANS very justly remarks: "Among other imperfections of the prevailing education, in all its grades, one of the most serious is a lack of the study of nature. The importance of giving a larger space to scientific subjects, in our educational courses, is being every year more and more felt and acknowledged. In place of the excess of verbal acquisition and mechanical recitation, we need more thinking about things; in place of the passive acceptance of mere book and tutorial authority, more cultivation of independent judgment; in place of the arbitrary presentation of unrelated subjects, the branches of knowledge require to be dealt with in a more rational and connected order; and in place of much that is irrelevant, antiquated and unpractical in our systems of study, there is needed a larger infusion of the living and available truth which belongs to the present time." This important subject is demanding wider and closer attention at the present time than it has ever before received, and this volume cannot fail to greatly quicken interest in it.

—Two works by the popular author of that charming biography, *Mary Powell*, have just been reproduced by Mr. M. W. DODD. One—*The Household of Sir Thomas More*—was republished here some years ago, but has long been out of print. Its merits, however, abundantly justify its republication now that the interest in works of this class has so extensively revived. In it "Mistress MARGARET" jots down "the more important domestick passages" in the household of which she was a member, telling of her "father's journies and absences—the visits of learned men, theire notable sayings, &c." The quaint style of expression and the old manner of spelling prevalent four centuries ago are closely followed, giving the record an air of reality which makes it hard to realize that it was not actually written in the times in which it was ostensibly composed. In *Jaques Bonneval*, which lately appeared as a serial in *Sunday at Home*, an English religious publication, the author of *Mary Powell* gives us a picture of life in the days of the Dragonnades. The story is brief, but it is admirably told, and in the course of it very vivid pictures are presented of the sufferings and persecutions which Protestants endured in France two centuries ago. Both books are published in excellent style.

—Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have lately published the second volume of Mr. FRANCIS PARKMAN's series of historical narratives, "France and England in North America." This volume relates particularly to the *Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century*, and those who know the zeal with which its author habitually prosecutes his researches need not be assured that it is full of interesting and valuable information regarding the Indians and the efforts made for their conversion by the earlier French Jesuits. Mr. PARKMAN has drawn freely upon the remarkable series of documents known as the *Jesuit Relations* in making up this very interesting history, and he has also studied, evidently with great care and patience, all the other reports, memoirs, journals and letters, official and private, included in the surviving writings of the French-American Jesuits. Mr. PARKMAN deserves cordial praise for the conscientious and painstaking care with which he has executed this part of his work. He promises to devote the next volume of the series to the discovery and occupation by the French of the Valley of the Mississippi.

— The game of Martelle, which gained wide popularity as a parlor amusement last Winter, has been adapted by Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co., the publishers, to playing in the open air. Balls and mallets about the size of those used in playing Croquet are substituted for the small balls and mallets of the parlor game; while large cushions fastened in the earth, and pins considerably smaller than those employed in playing ten pins take the place of the pins and cushions used with the board. A space of ordinarily smooth turf about twenty feet square represents the board itself, while "pockets" of cast iron are firmly settled in the earth. Open-air Martelle has the advantage of Croquet in combining all the leading features of that game with many of those peculiar to ten pins and billiards, and this very pleasant variety so ingeniously combined must make the game permanently popular as it becomes more widely known.

— Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have published a new edition of Dr. HAYES' *Arctic Boat Journey*. This work was originally published in 1860, and prepared the way for the expedition soon after made by Dr. HAYES, which resulted, as he claims, in the discovery of the open Polar Sea. It was the intention of this intrepid explorer to have made another journey northward immediately after his return from this expedition, but the war interfered with the accomplishment of this design, and Dr. HAYES expresses a hope, in an introductory letter to this edition of the *Arctic Boat Journey*, that the work may now do double service by being made "to again advance his progress to Hyperborea." He has supplemented the text with notes indicating the extent to which his discoveries sustained his expectations, and the publishers have illustrated the work with a number of wood engravings.

— Messrs. MASON BROS. have in press a new book of church music by Dr. LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY and THOS. F. SEWARD, which is to be called *The Temple Choir*. The public will naturally expect the best results from such a combination of authorship, and an examination of the advance sheets warrants the assertion that this anticipation will be fully realized. The metrical tunes seem to be of the most attractive and useful kind, the anthems are well adapted to the wants of average choirs, and teachers of singing schools will find their work made much lighter and more agreeable by the entertaining features in this department of *The Temple Choir*. The work will be out by the 1st of September.

—*The Romance of Beauseincourt* is the title of a work by the author of *The Household of Bouverie*. It is characterized by an originality of plot so decided that the introduction of the spiritualistic element toward the close of the story appears unnecessary, and decidedly mars its general effect. The intensity of expression constantly apparent would of itself mark the work as of Southern origin apart from the Confederate sympathies constantly thrusting themselves upon notice, and the dedication of the volume to a "Southern lady, happy to have been spared by an early death the sorrows of her country." G. W. CARLETON & Co. are the publishers.

—*The Land of Thor* is one of J. Ross BROWN's inimitable books of travel. In this, as the name of the book indicates, he takes the reader through Russia, telling him of Moscow and its markets, of the Kremlin and of other famous institutions of that immense Empire, sketching in his irresistibly amusing way the characteristics of the people, and then he skims rapidly over Norway and Iceland, doing the same service for these countries which are not so often visited by the tourist. Parts of the volume have appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, but the book is in itself so fresh and entertaining that this detracts but little from its interest. Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS are the publishers.

—*Wool Gathering*, by GAIL HAMILTON, just published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is an account of this popular author's travels through the West, Northwest, and indeed through parts of the southwest. Many of the incidents narrated are trivial, and seem to have been preserved more for the sake of making a book than because they were specially noticeable in themselves; but they are all told in that racy, entertaining style which has secured GAIL HAMILTON popularity with so wide a circle of friends.

—*My Gift* is the title of an unpretending collection of poems by CYRUS ELDER, published by N. TIBBALS & Co. A few of them, such as "The Token," which we have already republished in the TIMES, embody pretty poetical conceits, well and simply wrought out, and all are marked by purity of thought, but they lack that warmth and fervor of feeling and that vividness of imagination, the presence of which is indispensably necessary to secure recognition for a poet.

—The latest addition to the Muhlbach series of historical novels is *Louisa of Prussia and Her Times*. In this work Mrs. MUNDT comes again among the people with whom she is familiar, and the work betrays none of those faults which we noted in *Henry the Eighth*. Messrs. APPLETON & Co. promise to issue rapidly not only other works by Mrs. MUNDT, but several historical novels by her husband, the late Prof. MUNDT, which are said to possess unusual merit.

—*In the Year 13*, is the odd title of a tale of Mechlenburg life by FRITZ REUTER, which Mr. C. L. LEWIS has translated from the Platt-Deutsch. REUTER is one of the most popular of German writers, although his name is but little known in England, and this story, which was published in 1860, is one of the most widely circulated of his works. It is issued in the Tauchnetz edition of German authors of which Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT are the American agents.

— *A Complete Etymology of the English Language*, prepared by WILLIAM W. SMITH, has been issued by the well-known educational publishers, A. S. BARNES & Co. This etymology differs from other works of its class in giving not only the Latin and Greek derivations of the words in more familiar use, but the Anglo-Saxon, French, Dutch, German, Welsh, Danish, Gothic, Swedish, Gaelic, and Italian.

— Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. have added *Eugene Aram* to their Globe Edition of BULWER's works. This edition is well printed upon clear and large type. The margin, however, is so closely trimmed that the typographical appearance of the book is decidedly marred. This edition of BULWER's works may be found at Mr. JAMES MILLER'S.

—*Ten Months in Brazil*, by JOHN CODMAN, LEE & SHEPARD publishers, is a pleasantly written volume save in the passages where the author labors too earnestly to be amusing. The narrative is evidently truthful, for it makes no effort to disguise the discomforts of a residence in that Empire, to which such earnest efforts have lately been made to attract immigration.

—*The Cameron Pride; or, Purified by Suffering*, is the title of a story by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES. Its interest turns upon an unhappy marriage, from which the woman is freed by the death of her husband in time to permit her marrying an old lover, and that too while she is still a charming widow of only twenty-three years. Messrs. CARLETON & Co. are the publishers.

—HURD & HOUGHTON's "Globe Edition" of DICKENS' works has been still further enlarged by the addition of *Dombey and Son*. The four volumes of the household edition are here compressed into one, which also contains the steel engravings originally published with the separate volumes of that edition.

—Messrs. BOUGHTON & WYMAN announce a volume by JESSE T. PECK, D. D., bearing the title, *The History of the Great Republic, from the discovery of America to the present time; its colonization, independence, development, emancipation and future mission; considered from a Christian standpoint.*

— A second series of stories by "Ouida" has been published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. The collection bears the title of *Randolph Gordon and Other Stories. Beatrice Boville*, also by "Ouida," is in the press of the same publishers.

— *Little Dorrit* has been issued by Messrs. PETERSON & BROTHERS, as the sixth volume in their "green cloth" edition of DICKENS' works. From the same house we have *The Rebel Chief*—one of GUSTAVE AIMARD's romances.

— Part IV. of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON's American edition of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH's *Dictionary of the Bible*, covering all topics from "Buz" to "Chronology," has just been issued.

—A cheap, but neat and very compact edition of Lord LYTTON's well known novel, *The Last of the Barons*, has been brought out by Messrs. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

—Mr. C. H. WEBB's last travesty, *St. Twel'mo*, has proved the most popular of his productions in this line. The eighth thousand is now in press, and the demand for it is nearly as brisk as ever.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.

—In the *American Journal of Science and Arts* there is a brief paper by WILLIAM P. BLAKE on the "Glaciers of Alaska." Mr. BLAKE made his observations in May, 1863, while a guest on his Imperial Russian Majesty's corvette *Rynda*; and he states "that the mountain region of Russian and British North America, from latitude 55 degrees to the Polar Sea, is dotted with glaciers, cutting and scoring the mountains as they descend, and pushing their accumulations of rocky *débris* either into the ocean or the rivers of the interior." Apart from the summary of scientific intelligence, which gives brief notices of the latest discoveries in chemistry, physics, mineralogy and geology, the articles in this number of the *Journal* are technical rather than popular in their character.

—Mr. STEPHENS has one of his characteristic cartoons in the *Riverside Magazine*, (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON,) for August. It illustrates the Mother Goose couplet, "As I was going to St. Ives." Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS introduces the letter-press with a pleasant continuation of the "Ainslee" papers. This one is entitled "August Days," and shows a thorough knowledge of the ways of children. "The Stars in August," gives a simple lesson in astronomy which the accompanying map very clearly illustrates. "VIEUX MOUSTACHE." JACOB ABBOTT, F. R. GOULDING and other writers popular with the young are among the contributors to the August *Riverside*.

—The *Nursery* (Boston: A. WILLIAMS & Co.) is a monthly periodical designed for children just learning to read. Miss FANNY P. SEAVERNS, the editor, shows a keen appreciation of the wants of the little folks in the preparation of the letter press, as well as in the admirable typographical arrangement of the work and the pains taken to procure pleasing illustrations. The August number of this little periodical is fully equal to any of the seven which have preceded it.

—LORING, of Boston, has issued in pamphlet form Miss THACKERAY's beautiful little story of *Beauty and the Beast*. From the same publisher we have *Dixie Cookery*, by Mrs. BARRINGER, of North Carolina. This is designed as a practical cook-book for Southern housekeepers.

— Messrs. WILLIAM WOOD & Co. have brought out a little manual upon *The Medical Use of Electricity*, with special reference to general electrization as a tonic in neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia and other affections associated with general debility.

—The August number of *Sabbath at Home* (Boston: American Tract Society) contains a pleasant variety of short articles, both prose and poetry, specially adapted to Sunday reading. This periodical is very neatly printed, and is also quite prettily illustrated.

—The *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, for July, has its usual variety of selected papers, with several original essays submitted at the stated monthly meetings of the organization from which the publication takes its name.

—The weekly numbers of *Littell's Living Age*, for April, May and June of the current year, have been collected and make the fifth volume in the fourth series of this standard periodical.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

New Rules Regarding Spectators—Decision on the Admissibility of Evidence—The Evidence All In and Argument Commenced.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding.

The crowd of spectators within the bar has of late been so great as to seriously inconvenience the movements of the officers of the Court in the performance of their duties. The presence of so large a crowd, too, has prevented, to some extent, a free flow of air throughout the room, and this has been a source of great annoyance. Judge Fisher accordingly this morning decided to limit the number of spectators within the bar, and he had directed most of the old tickets to be withdrawn, and will on Monday issue a different style of ticket. After the opening of the Court Judge Fisher read an announcement to the above effect. He also announced that during the arguments he wanted no signs of approbation or disapprobation at anything that might be said. The Marshal would have his force properly placed and would remove from the Court-room any one giving any sign of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. Bradley said he was sorry to inform the Court that some witnesses as to Dr. Bissell's character were on the way, but had not yet arrived here. He did not know what sort of application to make for a further indulgence, but hoped the Court would exercise such discretionary power as to enable the defence to have the benefit of this testimony. It was essential, not only to the case itself, but also to the character of the witness, who had been so terribly assailed, as it could be shown that Dr. Bissell's character was not one that could be easily impeached. There was also a witness on the way who would testify to Dr. Bissell's presence in Elmira on April 14.

Mr. Carrington said he understood that the case was to be held open only until this morning, and he hoped the agreement would be enforced.

Mr. Bradley said nine witnesses were on the way from New-York, and others from Owego and other places, and some of these gentlemen were of the highest respectability. Mr. Pierrpont said that it was understood yesterday that the case was to be kept open only to allow witnesses to be examined as to character. He doubted whether this was a matter of much importance, as the whole question at last was, whether the jury would believe the witnesses under oath, not whether a witness' neighbors would believe him under oath.

Mr. Carrington thought it would be an undue exercise of judicial discretion to allow the case to be reopened for the benefit of the prosecution to have witnesses now in attendance against Dr. Bissell's character, but they could not ask to have the case reopened. Judge Fisher said he had been disposed to be indulgent, and if he had not been indulgent the case would have been over before this. The other day it was proposed to close the case, and there was then only a misunderstanding as to the speeches, and he could not, therefore, see that there would be any prejudice to the case, if it was now closed, and if there were no further witnesses in attendance, he would close the case so far as the evidence was concerned.

Judge Fisher then proceeded to deliver his opinion upon the motion argued yesterday to strike out certain testimony. The items of evidence relative to the attack upon the Vice-President and upon Secretary Seward he would leave stand, because they were all parts of the same transaction and the same conspiracy, as to the evidence about Jacob Thompson, he would strike it out, because he could not see that it was connected with the prisoner. As to the item of evidence relative to the shooting of Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons, he would permit it to stand, because it was evidence showing a concerted plan of action not only to kill President Lincoln, but it was a plot against the United States Government, and it would show the malice of the accused to the Government. The evidence in relation to telegraph communication between Washington and Elmira, and the evidence in relation to trains between Washington and New-York he would strike out because it was not properly connected, and because it was not evidence in rebuttal of anything that had been offered for the defence. The Duell letter was ruled out because it was admitted by the prosecution that it had not been connected with the prisoner. Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the ruling of the Court, admitting certain items of evidence. After some conversation in relation to the signing of the exceptions by the Court, Judge Fisher said the counsel should now proceed with their argument to the jury.

Mr. Merrick asked the Court to rule upon the question submitted by him relative to the speeches, and whether if the defence declined to speak, one speech by the prosecution would not close the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said this was no ordinary case, and he intended that no restriction should be placed upon counsel in addressing the jury.

Judge Fisher said this was one of the most voluminous cases, and even if the defence did not wish to address the jury, he thought he could not restrict the prosecution to but one speech.

Mr. Carrington contended that this case was one of too much magnitude to be permitted to be thrown upon the Court and jury without argument.

Mr. Bradley submitted that if the prosecution proposed to divide the labor, the defence should be advised of that division in justice to the prisoner. He would suggest therefore, that the prosecution officers make their speeches first, and let the defence reply, and then one or both of the counsel for the prosecution could reply. He did not know what arrangement had been made, but he believed the prosecuting attorney had always closed the case, except in one instance—in the Gardner case.

Mr. Carrington said he had given way to the other counsel in the Vandermeeken case, and he received a severe excoriation for it from Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Bradley said he deserved the excoriation, and would always deserve it if he resigned his rights as prosecuting attorney to his associate counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the defence had no right to close in any case. It was a matter for the discretion of the Court. He had been asked to close the case by the District Attorney, and he had agreed to do so, and would now speak, unless the Court said he could not do so, in the event of the defence declining to speak.

Judge Fisher said it was best to proceed in the usual way, and directed the prosecution to proceed with the argument to the jury.

Mr. Carrington, District Attorney, opened the argument, and after a few preliminary remarks, he said he was not surprised that the counsel for the prisoner had offered to submit the case, because their only hope was that in the jury groping through the mass of testimony they might find some reasonable doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner, which doubts would all be dispelled by an analysis of the case. He explained to the jury that it was not customary for the District Attorney to yield the close of the argument to his associate counsel; but he referred to precedents to show that it had sometimes been done, and he had therefore yielded the place of honor to Mr. Pierrepont, who had been employed by the Government to assist in this case. In arguing this case he would endeavor to treat the prisoner in a spirit of fairness; but he would speak of this murderer, traitor and assassin as he deserves, and would also refer in proper terms to the rebel spy who came to defend him on the witness stand. He could not look upon this murderer and assassin as a representative man of the South; and if it was attempted to make him appear such a representative, he hooed the jury would spurn it, for Southern men did not desire assassination. He spoke to a jury of Southern men, but what Southern man would shield the murderer or the assassin? What honorable Confederate officer or soldier has taken that stand to shield this assassin from the consequences of his crime. A spy thrust from MORGAN's band of guerrillas or robbers alone comes here to shield this man by testifying in his favor. An honest jury of true-hearted soldiers would, after hearing this evidence, hang this wretch as high as old JOHN BROWN, or Haman. Upon this point all honorable men can agree. The murderer or assassin of any man is a criminal, who deserves the anathemas and indignation of every man who has a heart to love or a soul to feel for the honor of his country. Who are the men who sympathize with this prisoner and his horrid crime? The original Secessionists who filled the land with widows and orphans, and the men who stirred up strife, but whose coward hearts prevented them from boldly avowing their sentiments; and he hoped the jury would wipe this damning stain from the escutcheon of the country. This is a solemn scene; the jury have before them a dying man, who has forfeited his life by his crimes. You, gentlemen of the jury, have sworn to decide this case according to the law and the evidence, with an appeal to your conscience and your God. It is a matter of congratulation that a jury has been selected acceptable to both parties—a jury with whom any man could intrust his life. This case is to be decided according to the law and the evidence, and this law is to be taken as laid down by the honorable Judge, and you are to look to him executively for the law. From the Judge the law must be taken, and the juror who departs from the law as laid down by the Judge commits the Heaven-daring crime of perjury. The province of the Judge is to ascertain whether the law and the evidence justify a verdict of the guilt of the prisoner. He (Mr. Carrington) would undertake to show that every fact essential to the guilt of the prisoner has been established, and that every link in the chain has been forged by honest links to bind the prisoner at the bar to the body of the atrocious murder. Every privilege has been accorded to the prisoner. He has a jury selected mutually, and he has been zealously defended by counsel of ability. Mr. Carrington said that before proceeding to notice the facts in this case, he hoped he would be excused for a few preliminary remarks, and he pictured at length the scenes immediately following the collapse of the Confederacy and preceding the assassination. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and said his name would ever be remembered with affection and devotion. The circumstances of Mr. Lincoln's visit to the theatre were then detailed, and his death was pictured at length. Mr. Carrington then asked, Where are the woman and the men who perpetrated this great crime? He did not ask who fired the first shot, but where are the men who concocted this infernal crime? The Satan of this conspiracy has gone to hell, there to adorn a throne of infernal grime; but where the Beelzebub of this infernal conspiracy still lives, and in John H. Surratt you see him! False to his country while professing allegiance to its laws—false to his Government, not like one of the misguided Southern men shouldering a musket and going gallantly into the fight—false to the mother who bore him, and deserting her in her hour of peril and trial, false to every principle of honor and patriotism, he sought security in flight on the plains of Italy and on the sands of Egypt; but the avenger of blood pursued and John H. Surratt is now here to answer for his crimes. This conspiracy might have been an infant at first but it assumed the proportions of a giant. It was one great artificial person animated by the same spirit and moving toward the same end, and the act of one member was the act of all, and by the law of nations and the law of God every man connected with it is guilty of this great crime, which thrilled the great heart of Christendom. Mr. Carrington then said he would now show that the legal consequences of the facts which he assumed to be proven in this case is the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, and second, to satisfy the jury that the facts he assumed in his argument are proven beyond all reasonable and rational doubt; and if he succeede in making the propositions he would be entitled to a verdict of conviction. For the Court he would submit the following propositions of law:

First—If the jury believe from the whole evidence that Abraham Lincoln received a wound from a pistol fired by John Wilkes Booth in the City of Washington, about the time named in the indictment, which resulted in his death, in pursuance of a conspiracy to murder or assassinate said Lincoln, of which conspiracy the prisoner was a member, and that the prisoner was at the place and performed the part assigned him toward the execution of the common design, they should find him guilty as indicted—no matter what distance may have separated the conspirators or how far apart they may have been at the time the wound was inflicted as aforesaid.

Second—If the jury believe that the object of said conspiracy was to abduct the said Lincoln, the President of the United States, with a general resolution on the part of the conspirators to resist all who might oppose them in the execution of the purpose, and that while engaged in said unlawful conspiracy one of the conspirators, without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the other conspirators and the original plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the jury should find the prisoner guilty as indicted.

Third—If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time President Lincoln was killed, as aforesaid, the prisoner was either actively or constructively present, encouraging, aiding, abetting and maintaining the principal murderer, they should find him guilty, as indicted, although he was neither an ear nor an eye witness to the transaction, leaving it open for the Court to explain constructive presence; for we contend that he was constructively present, no matter how far off he was at the place and performing the part assigned him, where, and in the manner, the conspirators supposed he would be most effective.

Fourth—If the jury believe the evidence that President Lincoln was killed, as aforesaid, in pursuance of said conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a member, he being either actively or constructively present at the time, it is a legal presumption that such presence was with a view to render aid, and it lies with the prisoner to relent such presumption by showing that he was there for a purpose unconnected with the conspiracy.

Fifth—That the defence of *alibi*, being an affirmative defence, the burden of proof rests upon the defendant, to establish it to the satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of evidence. The facts to be submitted to the jury would be as follows:

1. Does it appear from the evidence that the assault, charged in the indictment, was made in the manner and about the time therein stated, and within the jurisdiction of the honorable Court?

2. Does it appear from the evidence that the wound which the deceased received, as charged in the indictment, caused his death?

3. Does it appear from the evidence that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy of which the prisoner at the bar was a member?

4. What was the original character, plan and purpose of the conspiracy?

5. If it be true that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy, what part did he perform in the general plan?

6. Where was the prisoner, in point of fact, at the time the assault charged within the indictment was made? Was he in a foreign commonwealth, or was he in the City of Washington, D. C.?

7. Has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt expressly and by implication?

Before listening to the argument of the counsel, the Court, at 1:15 o'clock P. M., took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Carrington proceeded to consider the several propositions of the case.

In regard to the first proposition, it could be maintained, and that upon principle and authority. If a member of the conspiracy, he was an accessory either before or after the fact. Assuming that he is guilty, he must either be an accessory, a conspirator or the principal. The first point to be noticed was whether the prisoner was an accessory before the fact. Counsel then defined an accessory before the fact as laid down in Wharton's Law Dictionary. In Bishop's Criminal Law the character of this criminal is well defined: An accessory before the fact is one who contributes his will toward the execution of a criminal design, but he does no principal act. If, in addition to contributing his will, he does some overt act at the time the crime is committed, he ceases to be an accessory before the fact, and becomes a principal in the second degree. An accessory after the fact is one who does nothing before the crime is committed, and, if present at the act, he ceases to be an accessory. If a man engages in a conspiracy he is a conspirator, and amenable to trial for a misdemeanor; and if he continues in the conspiracy until an act is committed he becomes a felon and ceases to be merely a conspirator. Where a number of persons conspire to commit an act of murder, the act of one conspirator is the act of all. And in this connection we are led to the inquiry of what the law implies by constructive presence? When a murder is committed as a design of a conspiracy, every conspirator is supposed to be engaged in it, no matter how far distant he may have been when the felony was committed. Suppose, in the judgment of the conspirators, he could render more aid one thousand miles away than he could here, would he not, in contemplation of law, be responsible for the act of any one of the conspirators? Conspirators know best how to dispose of their own forces, and each was assigned a position in which he could best serve the interests of the conspirators; and under this theory the act of BOOTH, in shooting the President, was the act of all the conspirators. In confirmation of these views, Mr. Carrington referred to 1st of Bishop on Criminal Law, 3d edition, section 601, and argued from that decision that if the prisoner could render any aid, however minute it might be, from New-York or New-Orleans, he was a principal in the second degree. He also cited from page 67 of Wharton's Criminal Law—later edition page 127—to show that where a number of persons engage in a conspiracy against the public peace, and murder ensues by the act of one, all are equally guilty though the others were neither seen or even witnessed; and if that principle were true, he contended that the distance separating the conspirators was entirely immaterial. If being one mile from the place of crime does not exonerate a conspirator, one hundred or one thousand miles does not in the least alter the principle. If that be sound law it applies to this case. A conspiracy was formed to strike at the nation's life by striking down its head. In a conspiracy, the natural consequence of which was murder, riot and bloodshed; and any conspirator, no matter where he might be, is equally guilty with the man who struck the fatal blow or fired the fatal shot. The probable consequence of such a conspiracy was murder, and consequently all engaged in it were equally guilty. A conspiracy was formed to strike at the nation's heart by striking down the nation's head, and the law of the land protects the nation against all such conspirators, and views all the conspirators alike. Upon this point the old common law of England was the same as it is now, and in support of this he would refer to Vol. I of Hale's Pleas of the Crown, page 437, which enunciated a principle that it was not necessary for a conspirator to be an ear and eye-witness of the act to make him amenable to the law for the commission of the actual crime. In a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (1 Peters, Supreme Court Reports, page 363,) in which report a reference is made to 12 Wheaton, page 649, it is decided that whatever an agent does or says, in performance of his duty, is considered the act of the principal, and it may be proven in criminal as well as civil cases. If the agent is employed for a lawful purpose and he commits an unlawful act, the principal is not responsible; but if an agent is employed to do an unlawful act, and in the performance of that unlawful act he commits a murder, then the principal is responsible. In a conspiracy each co-conspirator is an agent of the other; and, in this case, while BOOTH was the fatal shot, the prisoner at the bar was brought on from Montreal to perform his allotted part. In 12th Wheaton the law is clearly laid down of the culpability of the principal for the act of his agent committed while in pursuance of an unlawful act directed by the principal. It must be that the agent acted by authority; but this being admitted, the principal is liable, and it may even happen that the agent may be innocent, while the principal or procurer is guilty, as in the case of an idiot or an infant employed to administer poison. This principle was maintained, Mr. Carrington contended, in Chief-Justice Marshall's decision in the Burr trial, as reported in 4th Cranch. The doctrine there is, that when war is actually levied and a conspiracy is formed, a man is guilty if it is proved, first, that he was leagued in the conspiracy; or, second, that he committed some overt act. He knew this would be objected to on the ground that it applied to treason. Yesterday Mr. Merrick asked if this prisoner was indicted for the crime of treason? He (Mr. Carrington) would answer no; he was indicted for murder, but in this murder there was an element of treason. He contended that it was a treasonable conspiracy, and that the prisoner was in it, giving aid to the enemies of the country for money, and compassing the death of the President. While endeavoring to commit treason he commits the crime of murder; while engaged in the lesser crime he commits the higher crime, and it is proper to offer evidence of the lesser crime. The man who strikes at the head of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom, and if the prisoner were indicted for the crime of treason, he would, without doubt, be convicted. As a matter of law, if this was a conspiracy to murder the President, then all engaged in the conspiracy were constructively present when the act was committed. In support of the second proposition of law, Mr. Carrington referred to 1st Russell, page 28, to show that a man cannot apportion his own proof. He contended that it applied equally to a body of conspirators as to an individual. Suppose there is a dangerous riot, and a number of persons assemble to resist a law, or for the purpose of doing personal violence to some individual; and while engaged in that unlawful act one of the rioters commits a murder, all will be held responsible for the act of the one. When a number of men engage in a war against each other, and men combine to go to the house of the President and abduct him, the natural consequence of that act was murder, violence and bloodshed, and as human life was taken, every man engaged in the conspiracy was guilty, although it was no first principle of the scheme to murder. Can it be claimed in this case that because the original plan was to abduct, and not to murder, that therefore the conspirators are not all guilty because one of their number committed the murder? They claim that they only intended to abduct the President; but that they missed their aim, and only killed an old man sitting in a theatre by the side of his wife. He regretted the other day to hear Mr. Bradley say that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was no more in the sight of God than a common vagabond. He hoped his friend did not desire to criticise the sentiment of Anna Surratt, that it was no more to shoot Mr. Lincoln than it was to shoot a negro. He (Mr. Carrington) had some respect for many of the rebel dead, for he believed many of them fought under a delusion, and they would turn with horror in their graves if this man were claimed as the representative of a lost cause. The prisoner seemed to think it was nothing to kill Mr. Lincoln, and he boasted of his exploits to Englishmen and French Canadians, and threatened to serve Andrew Johnson just so, thus seeming to glory in his very shame. He (Mr. Carrington) could to some extent appreciate how a man and reared in the South could be deluded and give their support to a cause in opposition to the Government; but he could not understand how a man living in Washington could protess allegiance to his country, and yet raise his hand to strike it down by engaging in this horrible conspiracy. The third point of law was so clear, Mr. Carrington said, that he did not deem it necessary to refer to any authorities on the subject. As to the fourth point, it was in reference to the burden of proof, and was settled in 90th Pickering, page 496, and in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, page 23. From these decisions, assuming that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy and that he was in Washington, and unless he be assured, there was no doubt the preponderance of proof to show an *alibi* was upon the defence, and they must show conclusively that he was here for some purpose other than that to aid and to abet the assassination. It must be shown that he was endeavoring to prevent the consummation of the act for which the conspiracy is formed. Being connected with that conspiracy, the presumption is that Surratt was here in furtherance of the scheme of the conspirators, and it must be shown by positive and affirmative proof that he had repented and had retired from the conspiracy. There must be evidence that this man had repented, and had confessed it, for there is no true repentance except in confession. He never confessed, except when he crossed the ocean; supposing that he was secure, he boasted, not confessed, that he was engaged in the murder of the President.

Mr. Carrington here concluded his remarks upon the legal points, and the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when Mr. Carrington will conclude his speech. He spoke to-day for three hours, and his address to the jury on Monday will occupy the entire day. The counsel for the defence will follow, and Mr. Pierrepont will close the arguments.

The arguments will probably consume all of next week.

Settlements of Negroes in the Northwestern Portion of Ohio—How They Manage.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has recently visited the colored settlements in Rumney and Carthagena, in the Counties of Shelby and Mercer, in Ohio, and in his report concerning their condition writes as follows:

"In thirteen days' travel I have visited I know not how many colored farmers' homes, have seen their lands and possessions, have listened to their simple tales of early struggles and after successes, have eaten at their tables, slept in their beds, and smelt with them their round whas, after the pious fashion of white folks, they call the family altar; and I had perhaps better say here, at the outset, that in these thirteen days' travel among colored people I have not smelt whisky or any other vile smell, heard an oath or a word of rudeness or obscenity, or witnessed a single case of poverty or want. The floor has often been carpetless, but the floor has been clean.

Now I know what these people have done since they began, some twenty years ago, to clear those pathless forests and till those highland swamps. How they felled those towering giants, and rolled and burned, sometimes single-handed, at other times only the man and his mate, such unmanageable *débris*; how they came out best in this unequal fight with sturdy nature; how they reared their log huts, fenced and planted their clearings, built their barns, smokehouses and corn-cribs, dug their wells, made their wagons, and the indispensables of a household; how, subsequently, they built their log school-houses and churches; how earnestly they worked for the crude and niggardly gifts of unsubdued nature, and how piously they accepted them; and how they, from the first, fought with stern nature, hard fate, and a still harder-to-be-endured persecution.

I was told that the colored settlers were shiftless, and but barely lived by such culture as they gave their farms. I have found that the majority more than live by the culture of their farms, that in all years of fair crops they increase in worldly gear and the goods of life. I was prepared to find them in most cases miserably poor. I found them in almost all cases blessed with a sufficiency, in many cases with abundance. I was told they lived from hand to mouth. I have found many of their smokehouses rejoicing in plenty, and their barns bursting with abundance. I was told by men (mark it) not paying a dollar a year for the support of schools or jails, or any other indispensable adjunct of civilization, that it would be a burning shame for niggers to vote, and I found these niggers—they were pale-faced, it is true, rather than black—paying $50, $100, $150, and in one case $300 a year taxes for the support of men and institutions that systematically ignore their victims after bleeding them, and for the payment of a debt their patrons and their oppressors brought about. I was prepared to find these colored people more African than Caucasian; I found the majority of them to be half, two-thirds, to seven-eighths, white. I should not have been surprised to find, knowing the disadvantages and proscription under which they have lived and suffered, that their children were neglected and rude; I found them as clean and tidy as any children of corresponding circumstances, and certainly better behaved, docile, and more obedient to their parents than the average of American children of corresponding age. I was half prepared to find them the outcasts their enemies represented and seemingly believed them to be, but I found them honest, industrious, cleanly, generally religious, thoroughly law-abiding, and in all these respects so wholly entitled to the respect of all right-headed and right-hearted men, that at this writing I am more amazed than these colored people themselves are—judging from any single expression I head from them—that rights are withheld from them, native-born citizens as they are, that are freely granted, without asking, other without appreciation, to the meanest and most ignorant of our crowding emmigrants.

AN ITEM FOR ETHNOLOGISTS.—The return made by the Assessor of Berkeley County to the Auditor's office shows that in the year 1866 there were 365 births—one for every day in the year—in that county; and of these not a single one was a mulatto. That is to say, speaking more accurately, not a single child was born of black or mulatto mothers that could claim white paternity. The record of the county shows that there were never less than forty or fifty such children born in any previous year. The fact is curiously suggestive, and may be instructive to

THE GUN QUESTION.

Monitors and their Artillery—Reply to Mr. Wiard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to call your attention to the following statement made by Mr. WIARD and quoted in your editorial of to-day. "The cost of our monitor fleet of about forty vessels, for constructing, arming, maintaining, manning, stores, tonnage and preservation has exceeded *two hundred millions of dollars.*"

A brief recapitulation of the cost of the monitors already built will show the absurdity of Mr. WIARD's assertion.

The first monitor cost $275,000. The contract price for the ten of the *Passaic* class was $400,000 each, to which must be added $20,000 each for additions in the way of extra work; this makes the cost of this fleet $4,200,000.

The *Dictator* and *Puritan* cost $3,410,000. The cost of the *Canonicus* class was $570,000 each; there were nine of these, which makes the cost of this fleet $5,130,000.

The four monitors of the *Monadnock* and *Miantonomoh* class averaged $1,500,000 each; which makes the cost of this class $6,000,000. The cost of the twenty "light drafts" was, on an average, $500,000 each, which makes the cost of this fleet $10,000,000.

The total cost of the forty-six iron-clads was, therefore, $29,015,000.

The cost of the iron-clads used on the Atlantic coast during the war did not exceed $13,000,000. The above figures include the cost complete, ready for the guns, which cost on an average $6,000 each; and the whole of the above expenditure, with the exception of the original *Monitor*, was made with a greatly depreciated currency, with the premium on gold varying from 50 to 150.

England has expended considerably over $12,000,000 (gold) in ordnance and target experiments.

I think your editorial remark that "no one stopped to inquire whether vessels such as those which the English and French were building or had in commission might not have done better and more effective service than the *Monitor*," is a mistake." Reference to an editorial in the TIMES in the Autumn of 1862, called "Another Job," will show that this subject was deeply considered in both official and non-official quarters.

The Navy Department had signified its desire to receive bids for certain broadside iron-clads, such as England and France were building. Bids were received for $4,200,000 apiece. Of course these vessels would have been so deep that they could scarcely have approached within gunshot of the rebel coast from Cape Henry down. The points made by the TIMES against this scheme cannot be refuted. The scheme fell to the ground.

You suggest that "we are practically without a fleet of seagoing armored ships-of-war capable of encountering ships now afloat in Europe."

Such monitors as *Passaic* class (844 tons) and *Canonicus* class (1,032 tons) cannot catch such mammoth vessels as the *Warrior* and *Minotaur* (6,000 to 7,000 tons, and costing as much as the whole fleet of Passaics;) but if these gigantic ships would not avail themselves of their superior speed to run away, or should they essay to enter a harbor defended by our little iron-clads, their armor would be pierced, and they would have to clear out, be taken or be sunk.

The *Monadnock* (1,564 tons) and *Miantonomoh* (1,564 tons,) show most conclusively that the United States has been more successful than any other nation in constructing ocean going iron-clads!

It is not too much to assert that these are the very finest sea-boats in the world.

Vice-Admiral PORTER officially reported:

"The *Monadnock* is capable of crossing the ocean alone and could destroy any vessel in the French or English Navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed."

With regard to Mr. WIARD's extraordinary views on the bursting of guns, permit me to remark that his letter in a recent issue of the TIMES is simply a reiteration of the numerous attacks made by that gentleman on our heavy ordnance while we were engaged in the rebellion. Mr. WIARD's theories are not believed by practical artillerists, as they have been shown to be unsound in theory and proved to be fallacious by repeated experiments, among which the following may be cited: A few weeks ago it will be remembered that a 15-inch gun was fired, in the presence of Admiral FARRAGUT and other distinguished officers, twelve times in sixteen minutes, the gun not showing the least excess of temperature at the termination of the trial.

The recent trials with the 15-inch gun at Shoeburyness, England, appear to have opened the eyes of J. Bull, and a recent account in the English mechanical papers of these trials seem to be fully corroborated by the following cable dispatch in the TIMES of this morning:

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF THE RODMAN GUN.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25.

By the orders of the British War Office a trial of the American 15-inch Rodman gun was had to-day in the presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved, by the tests to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867. U. S. N.

Musical Inflictions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of your late admirable "Minor Topics," the keeping a noisy parrot, and an "elder son" practicing on the bugle, were characterised as inhuman inflictions. What would you say then if instead of an elder son and his bugle, your ears were almost nightly regaled by a whole band of younger sons attempting harmony with brass instruments, each apparently at a different and independent "concert pitch," in vivid imitation of the "Hee-haws" of that melodious voiced animal, so exactly hit-off by MENDELSSOHN in his "Mid-Summer Night's Dream."

In this hot season when open windows are an indispensable necessity to comfort, neighbors to these practicing musical amateurs are constrained willy, nilly, to endure something like the agonies of HAMLET'S "Enraged Musician," in hearing descordant sounds suggestive of the proximity of a menagerie of animals in training to a musical scale, according to their respective organs.

When the band begins its labors a neighboring parrot has ceased to pour out its "wood notes wild," with which from early dawn it has enlivened—as the case may be—the neighborhood.

In a city residence how much of comfort and peace depends on the conduct, conscience and consideration of one's neighbors in the perpetration of or abstinence from annoyances which in their nature invade the homes of quiet citizens who cannot escape disturbing influences such as those perpetrated by learners on brass instruments, screeching parrots; noisy, ill-bred, unruly children, screaming at the sop of their voices in their play, firing crackers, &c., six weeks before the 4th of July; and occasionally a dog barking for hours in the stilly night, and last and among the inevitable catterwauling of the feline species, and perhaps, in some localities, a juvenile Shanghai learning to crow and beginning his practice before sunrise. These are some of the *agrements* of life in the city.

X.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Shall Women Vote?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few years since the idea of woman suffrage was supposed to be confined to the brains of a few erratic or fanatical men and women, but within a year or two some, not ordinarily ranked with this class, have gravely advocated this right. Now I do not intend to enter into a philosophical or theological discussion of this question, but desire to call the attention of your readers to some probable results should so unwise a measure be adopted.

In the first place it is generally alleged by the advocates of female suffrage, that the tendency will be to purify the ballot, that the higher virtue of woman and her nicer sense of justice will lead her always to cast her vote on the right side. But those who thus argue forget that the most refined and virtuous women are not going to the polls. On the contrary, the abandoned and vicious, the fish-women and the market-women, the low Irish and the coarse German; in short, the very off-scouring of the whole female sex are those who will go to the polls, who will be governed by whisky and unscrupulous politicians as much as their husbands or associates. Query?—Whether this element will elevate the moral tone of our elections. On the contrary, will it not sink it lower if that is possible? But, in the second place, suppose the better class were to go to the polls, are they to vote with their husbands or against them? If with them, then the result is not altered either for good or ill. But, if against them, can we picture to ourselves the domestic strife that will ensue? In the hour of political excitement, when the worst passions of men are often inflamed to the highest pitch, imagine a man, after wrangling all day with his fellow-man, about parties and candidates, fighting the same battle over at night. We apprehend that this suffrage business would be an apple of discord in the domestic domain far worse than the fabled one we read of, which produced such strife and confusion among the gods. For, if anger can dwell in "celestial minds" it might possibly reign among the angels of the domestic realm, saying nothing of the meekness and amiability of their lords.

Under such circumstances, therefore, for the sake of peace, we should have to confine the suffrage of women to the single strong-minded ones, or the thousands of "anxious and aimless," whose interests our good Governor has so much at heart. But, all jesting aside, can any candid mind see anything but evil in this wild scheme of so-called reformers? If the vile women, as well as the vile men, are to influence our elections, then we shall sink even lower in the political scale; or, if our wives are to descend into the political arena and contend with us for victory, then we should ask heaven for other helpmates to share our homes and rear our children.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

The Fire in Buffalo—Insurances.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday evening, gives the following losses and insurances at the fire on the morning of that day:

Messrs. CLAY, COSACK & Co.—Loss, $12,000 to $15,000; insurance, $8,500, as follows:

Western, Buffalo			$4,000
International, New-York			2,500
Merchants' Insurance Company, Chicago			2,000

The books and papers, together with a portion of the finer tools, &c., were saved.

Messrs. PARTRIDGE estimate their loss at $60,000; which is covered by insurance for the same amount, as follows:

Western, Buffalo	$2,500	Lenox, New-York	2,500
Commerce, Albany	2,500	People's, New-York	2,500
Howard, New-York	5,000	State, New-Jersey	5,000
Astor, New-York	5,000	Liverpool and London and Globe	5,000
Fireman's, Brooklyn	5,000		
Niagara, New-York	5,000	International, New-York	5,000
Republic, New-York	5,000		
Beekman New-York	2,500	Lamar, New-York	5,000
Baltic, New-York	2,500		
Total			$60,000

S. BERGMAN, clothing store, No. 198, suffered a loss by water, removal of stock, &c., of $4,000; insured for $1,500.

The loss of Mrs. BUTLER, photograph gallery, third and fourth stories above BERGMAN, was very light. No insurance.

REILLY's millinery store, first floor, No. 194, loss slight; fully covered by insurance.

KNIGHT's photograph gallery, second floor, No. 194, insured for $8,000, which will ful y cover the loss.

MIX & RHODES, third floor, No. 294, total loss $1,000; insured for $600.

DAVIS, WALDRON & Co., fourth floor, No. 194, loss estimated at $2,000; insurance $2,500.

CHAS. DAY, fifth floor, insurance $1,000, which will more than cover the loss.

The three buildings, Nos. 194, 196 and 198, were owned by THOS. C. REILLY, Esq., and insured in the different agencies as follows:

No. 194	Fish & Armstrong		$8,000
	Rounds & Hall		3,000
	Buffalo Mutual		2,000
	Stringer & Cady		3,000
No. 196	Dan & Arcan		13,000
	Putnam & Co		3,000
No. 198	Liverpool and London		3,000
	Fulton		3,000
Total			$38,000

This will fully cover the loss.

The Recent Fire in Cincinnati—Losses and Insurances.

The coffin manufactory of CRANE, BREED & Co., in Cincinnati was burned on Tuesday night, 23d inst., involving a loss of from $75,000 to $85,000 on buildings, machinery and stock. The *Commercial* says the amount of insurance is $72,500 as follows:

Home	$10,000	Market	$3,750
North American	13,500	Hartford	5,000
Putnam	10,000	Phœnix	5,000
Merchants'	5,000	Citizens'	3,000
International	5,000	Miami Valley	4,500
Security	3,750	Firemen's	4,000
Total			$72,500

Four out of ten sections of buildings—all of which are insured by buildings, according to their numbers—were totally destroyed, and it is upon these that the insurance above mentioned stands good. The other buildings are also insured for various amounts.

Curious Statement Respecting the Annual Recurrence of Showers.

From the Troy Times, July 25.

The weather yesterday was intensely warm—the hottest by some degrees of any day during the season. At 1 P. M. yesterday the mercury at KNOWLSON's drug-store marked 91° above zero—hot enough, surely; but at 3 o'clock it had run up to 97°, where it stood for some time, while everybody was sweltering if not absolutely melting under the heat. The night was about the only uncomfortable one of the season. At 6 A. M. this morning, the thermometer at the same placed marked 75°, running up to 86 at 11 o'clock. Shortly afterward clouds began to obscure the sky, and it was evident we were to be visited by a shower. Fortunately, at 12 o'clock, the welcome fall of rain came, and for half an hour it poured down in torrents. This brought the thermometer down again to 76 at 1 P. M., with a cloudy sky and further indications of rain. In this connection, we mention a singular fact. An intelligent and observing old gentleman, who knows whereof he affirms, assured us a short time since that we would probably have rain to-day, as he had taken observations upon the weather for forty years, and during that time the 25th of July had never failed of a shower. To-day is the forty-first of his observations upon this singular meteorological fact, and again, behold it rains—a refreshing and delightful thunder shower.

Ball's Statue of Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus.

From the Boston Post, July 24.

The ship *Magnet*, which arrived at this port on Monday from Leghorn, has on board THOMAS BALL'S statue of Mr. FORREST in the character of *Coriolanus*. About four years ago a number of Mr. FORREST'S friends gave Mr. BALL the commission for the statue, which is of life size and of the best Italian marble.

Mr. BALL went to Florence more than a year since for the purpose of completing the work. Those who have had an opportunity of seeing the statue in his studio at Florence, pronounce the personal likeness very great, and say as a work of art it will rank with the grandest that has ever been exhibited in this country. THOMAS BALL is a man of a high order of genius, and like all such men, modest. Inasmuch as the sculptor and the subject are Americans, we doubt not the statue will be of interest and command the attention of all lovers of art in the United States. We understand the cost of the statue and pedestal is between ten and eleven thousand dollars in gold.

Accidents from the Explosion of Powder—A Boy Killed.

From the Schenectady Star, July 25.

Two boys in the village of Mexico, Oswego County, about 14 years of age, one the son of Dr. RAULSTON, and the other of Mr. A. PENFIELD, last Sunday evening, at about 7 o'clock, filled the pockets of their pants with powder and went to the rear of THOMAS' tannery for sport. They placed a quantity of powder upon one stone and covered it with another, expecting the upper stone would be hurled in the air. When the powder was ignited, it burst out in all directions, striking young PENFIELD in the face, and setting his clothing on fire. RAULSTON hastened to his relief, when his clothing took fire, which ignited the powder in his pocket. Young RAULSTON was literally disemboweled. He remained in great agony until Monday morning, when death mercifully released him from his suffering. Young PENFIELD was mostly injured in the face, which is terribly burned and mutilated.

The Murder in Buffalo—A Husband Kills his Wife with a Cooper's Adze.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 25.

A most bloody and sickening tragedy was committed at Lower Black Rock last night or at an early hour this morning, the particulars of which, as far as we have yet been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

"About 2 o'clock this morning a man named BROWN went to the station-house and informed Capt. RHINEHARDT that MATZHOLF BINDER, living on Thompson-street, was abusing and beating his wife. Capt. RHINEHARDT, in company with Patrolman BOHN, immediately proceeded to the spot and entered the house, when a terrible sight met their view. They found the woman lying on the bed weltering in gore. The husband is a cooper by trade, and it was discovered that five or six ghastly gashes had been inflicted about the head, cheek and neck with a cooper's adze. One of the gashes extended from the upper part of the ear to the chin; another had severed the jaw, and still another had penetrated the throat, near the jugular. It is said that a little boy of BINDER'S was present at the time the horrid deed was committed. The murderer made his escape from the house before the arrival of Capt. RHINEHARDT. All efforts on the part of the police to find him were unavailing, and it is thought that he made his way to the canal and drowned himself.

Dr. DATTON, of Black Rock, was called to examine and dress the wounds of the woman, but gave it as his opinion, on seeing her, that she could not survive, though he rendered such surgical aid as the case admitted. The adze, with which the bloody deed was committed, was found on the floor near the bed. BINDER, according to all accounts, is a fierce and brutal wretch, who has been in the constant habit of beating and abusing the woman, who is his second wife. We are informed by a gentleman residing at the Rock that it has been a common thing with him, during the last few years, to threaten her life. At last accounts (10 o'clock this forenoon) the woman was still alive, though her recovery was deemed an impossibility. It is to be hoped that the monster who perpetrated this deed may yet be discovered alive and made to pay the penalty. Dr. RICHARDS, who returned from the house of BINDER at noon, informs us that when he left, at 11:30 o'clock, the woman was still breathing, but her death was regarded as certain."

Miss Charlotte Thompson and her Plantation.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, July 21.

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, the accomplished and successful actress, was in our city yesterday. During the Summer she has been residing on her estate, located about five miles below this city, on the Alabama River. We are gratified to learn that this year Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON is destined to be as successful in planting as she has been in acting. Last year, like thousands of others in the South, her plantation was not a source of revenue to her, but and instead of being the guest become the host of a clam-bake, and then the grit will all enure to its benefit.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

Co-operative Movements in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 25.

There is at present considerable activity among the different trade organizations to prevent an anticipated reduction in the present rate of wages. The horse-shoers, the plasterers, the lithographic printers, the saddle and harness makers, and the shoemakers, are all holding meetings, and the proceedings of the latter possess more than ordinary interest. They are considering the propriety of establishing a cooperative movement, which, if successful, will greatly promote their interests by the way of manufacturing and selling their own goods. The meeting already held in relation to the proposition has been simply preliminary in character, and will be followed by another at an early day, when further developments will be made. The temporary officers, with others, will correspond with the officers of similar organizations elsewhere, and a general interchange of opinion will be obtained before proceeding with the movement.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Letter from United States District-Attorney Fitch, of Georgia.

We notice the following card from Hon. HENRY S. FITCH, United States District-Attorney for Georgia, in the *Southern Enterprise:*

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13, 1867.

SIR: In your issue of the 9th inst., under the caption of "Hon. HENRY S. FITCH and the Freedmen's Bureau," I find the following sentence attributed to me, as addressed to the colored men of Thomasville, namely: "They (the freedmen) could not be free, until they get rid of the Freedmen's Bureau and the set of d—d rascals that control it."

This is scarcely the style of invective I have been accustomed to adopt or admire. I am sorry to believe that I had been hurried, even in the excitement of an extemporaneous speech, into the utterance of so unbecoming an expression. One thing is certain, I made no such sweeping accusation against the personal integrity of the Bureau officers as the above sentence and context would imply. A charge of that character would be even more absurd than unjust.

The very head of the Bureau, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, is preëminently honored for his virtues as well as his valor, and among his assistants in Georgia I am glad to number many of my friends, gentlemen whose well-earned reputation I would take pleasure in defending, but certainly never thought of assailing. My remarks, so far as they had any personal application, were intended for those unworthy subordinates who, "dressed in a little brief authority," pervert their office to political and speculative purposes. A class of delinquents much more numerous than a kind-hearted optimist might imagine.

I did maintain, and still do, that the Bureau itself is an illogical anomaly, and in direct antagonism to the recognized freedom of the negro. The man that is at liberty to vote for his own candidate should be at liberty to make his own contract—the citizen intelligent enough to participate in the affairs of Government is intelligent enough to manage his private affairs.

I did advise the freedmen, and still do, that the first duty, after the education of their children, was to exercise their constitutional privilege of "petitioning for a redress of grievances," and demand of Congress the abolition of that unnecessary and humiliating guardianship, known as the Freedmen's Bureau. Until that is done, they are not freemen before the law or society, but mere political tools in a *quasi* state of servitude.

I remain, very respectfully,

HENRY S. FITCH.

The Murderer of Congressman-Elect Herbert, of Texas.

The Columbus (Texas) *Times* says the man who killed Hon. C. C. HERBERT, riding up and shooting him with a pistol as he was standing on the doorsteps of a saloon in that place, one night recently, was JEFF. SPEARS, of San Antonio. So far as the *Times* can learn, there had been no previous difficulty. SPEARS escaped on horseback, and was pursued by a squad of soldiers, the Sheriff and a number of citizens. He was called upon to surrender but refused, and was fired at by several of the party, while in the act of drawing a pistol, and died in a few minutes from the effects of a buckshot discharged from a gun in the hands of Mr. J. P. HARRIS. No blame, says the same paper, is attached to any of the pursuing party, as SPEARS offered every resistance. Mr. HERBERT was not distinguished for cultivation or refinement, but possessed a large share of what is usually called good sense, was warm and liberal in his feelings and was much beloved by numerous friends, to whom he was strongly devoted.

The Tennessee Annual State Election.

The regular State election in Tennessee occurs on Thursday next, Aug. 1. Besides members of Congress from the eight Congressional Districts, there will be chosen a Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republicans have nominated for Governor, W. G. BROWNLOW, and for Superintendent, JOHN EATON, Jr. The Democrats have nominated for Governor, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, and for Superintendent, CHARLES S. CAMERON. The Congressional candidates are as follows:

1.	Judge R. R. Butler,		James White.
2.	* Horace Maynard.		John Williams.
3.	* William B. Stokes,		Capt. Fleming.
4.	James Mullins,		* Edmund Cooper.
5.	John Trimble.		Thomas N. Frazier.
6.	* Samuel M. Arnell,		Dorsey B. Thomas.
7.	* Isaac R. Hawkins,		William P. Caldwell.
8.	David A. Nunn,		* John W. Leftwitch.

* Members of the present Congress.

There is also a United States Senator to be chosen, in place of DAVID T. PATTERSON, the President's son-in-law, whose term expires in 1869. If the Republicans succeed it is said that their choice will probably fall upon HORACE MAYNARD, while Gen. J. A. COOPER will be chosen to fill his seat in the House. The Democrats, on the other hand, would probably elect to the Senate JOHN BAXTER, of Kentucky.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention—Woman Suffrage.

From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican, July 24.

The Convention are at present working steadily upon the new Constitution, and will be through with their labors, we think, by the middle of August. They have voted to allow towns and cities to aid railroads to the extent of ten per cent. upon their assessed valuation. The discussion upon this question occupied several days, and was most ably fought upon both sides. The aid can be either by bonds or tax. They have also passed, by three majority, the article giving suffrage to women. But the advocates of that doctrine should not take this result as final, as it is well understood that several members who voted for it, did so for buncomb, and that there is no probability of its final passage in the Convention. In our judgment, such action upon the part of any member, deserves the condemnation of the people. It is well for them that the yeas and nays were not called upon the question, or the matter might have been brought home to their knowledge in the future. Thousands of men and women have signed petitions for this object, and were at least entitled to fair and respectful treatment, which they did not receive from those whose gallantry seems to be outside show, and is no indication of their final vote upon the question.

North Carolina Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Executive Committee of North Carolina has called a delegate State Convention to meet in Raleigh on Wednesday, Sept. 4, to take such additional steps as may be necessary to add to the efficiency of the Republican organization in that State, and to secure the triumph of their principles and measures. The call for the Convention says:

"All who are prepared to act and cooperate with the Republican Party are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the Convention. The great and vital questions of public policy now at issue—the importance of insuring an early return of North Carolina to the Union, and the controlling influence the Republican Party is destined to exert in the accomplishment of this result, render it important that the Convention should assemble with such a spirit as will insure harmony and concert of action. With all the associations connected with the struggles and triumphs of the Republican Party—its wise and patriotic record in peace as well as in war—its anxiety and power to preserve and perpetuate the Union—there is everything to inspire our friends, and to induce them to cooperate resolutely and vigorously in the work of restoring North Carolina to a true position in the Government, thus hastening the return of peace and prosperity to her people.

Republican Convention in Virginia.

The following is the call for the State Convention to meet in Richmond on Thursday next:

TO THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN OF VIRGINIA.

The Republican Executive State Committee and the undersigned citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican Party of the United States, call upon all others of like condition as common sufferers, not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and the State from the hands of those who brought nothing but ruin, desolation, wars and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Richmond, (as more convenient than Charlottesville,) on the first day of August next, at 12 M., in the African Church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican Party, commenced by the Convention assembled in Richmond on the 17th of April last.

JOHN HAWXHURST,
Chairman.

JAMES W. HUNNICUTT,
B. WARDWELL,
DAVID LUPTON,
PROF. JOHN A. M. CRANE,
Members of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia.

JAMES H. CLEMMENS,
Chairman of State Central Committee.
Gov. F. H. PIERPONT,
JOHN M. BOTTS,
L. H. CHANDLER,
and others.

CLAM-BAKES IN MAINE.—The Bangor *Times* is out decisively against clam-bakes as seasons of enjoyment gastronomically or intellectually. They are slow affairs, gritty humbugs, their pabulum fish-bait unrelieved by pepper, and partaken without spoon or fork. But we cannot but remember that the *Times* is located far away from the sea, and has not become familiar with the convenience afforded by a clam-bake in making a show of hospitality with the least cost and risk, and in the strangeness of the mixture, being able to ignore good cooking and the necessity of providing various implements. A clam-bake is not an affirmative feast, but a negative pretension—a sort of marine barbecue, where a morsel saved from the conflagration is prized as much above its real value as the lost sheep above the ninety and nine that went not astray. The *Times* must change its point of view.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27, 1867.

$53,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111¾	
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109½	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108¼	
3,000	do.	108¾	
1,080	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	110½	
4,000	do.	109¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102¾	
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¾	
10,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d ser.	107⅜	
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan, C.	105¾	
4,000	Jer. City W. L.	93	
15,000	Tenn. 6s, New	64½	
1,000	do	66¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s	x-o 67½	
6,000	Ga. 6s, 7s	65¾	
4,000	Cal. 7s	124	
13,000	Missouri 6s	104½	
120,000	U. & M. Cer.	28¾	
50 000	do.	28¾	
20,000	do	28¾	
25,000	do	28¾	
10,000	do	28¾	
2,000	Erie 3d M.	102	
8,000	Ill. C. Bds.	115¾	
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102¾	
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	103¾	
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86	
5	Am. Ex. Bk.	118	
10	Metropolitan B'k.	129	
15	Park Bank	144	
50	Ninth Nat. Bank.	103½	
20	Imp. & Trad. B'k.	118	
600	Adams Ex. Co.	73¼	
100	Wells & F Ex.	68¾	
200	do	68¾	
200	do	68	
10	Amer. Ex.	72¾	
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	74	
100	do.	74¾	
20	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌ cent. paid	40¾	
400	Wilkesbarre Coal	15	
200	Canton Co.	40¾	
100	do.	40¾	
100	do.	53¾	
100	do.	53¾	
200	do.	53¾	
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	38¾	
100	do.	39¼	
600	West. Un. Tel.	48¾	
100	do.	48¾	
160	Quick. Min.	34¾	
200	do.	34¾	
600	Mar. Min. Co.	10	
500	do.	9¾	
150	Mariposa Pr.	23	
400	Pacific Mail.	146	
100	do	145¾	
110	do	145¾	
100	do	145¾	
100	do	145¾	
100	Boston W. F.	22	
100	Atlantic Mail.	111¾	
100	N. Y. Cen.	109¾	
200	do	109¾	
100	do	b30 109¾	
800	do	109¼	
600	do	109¾	
600	do	2d call 109¾	
2750	Erie Railroad.	75¾	
100	do	s5 75¾	
200	do	75¾	
10	do	75¾	
600	do	76¼	
100	Reading R.	108¾	
200	do	2d call 108¾	
50	Mich. Cen.	112¾	
100	do	112¾	
400	Mil. S. & N. I.	83¾	
50	Ill. Central R.	119	
18	Panama R.	257	
100	Clev. & Pitts.	92¾	
500	Chi. & N. W.	49¾	
50	do	49¾	
20	do	50	
100	do	50¼	
200	do	b15 50¾	
100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	b30 75	
200	do	72¾	
500	do	72¾	
1000	do	72¾	
200	Clev. & Tol.	125	
100	do	125¼	
300	Chi. & Alt.	60	
100	do	58	
200	Clev. & Pitts.	106¾	
200	do	106¾	
200	do	2d call b10 106¾	
700	do	106¾	
50	Alt. & T. H.	60	
100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	118	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$33,000	Ohio & M. C.	28¼	
10,000	do.	b10 28¾	
40,000	do.	28¾	
300	Canton Co.	39¾	
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	69	
100	Quicksilver	34½	
800	Mar. Min. Pr.	11¼	
100	Pac. Mail S.S. Co.	146¾	
1100	West. U. Tel.	48¾	
50	do.	c 48¾	
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	109¾	
400	do	b10 109¾	
200	do	b10 109¾	
200	do	109¾	
400	do	109¾	
1800	Erie R.	75¾	
1000	do	75¾	
1000	do	c 75¾	
1000	Tol., W. & W.	65	
600	M. & St. P.	84	
200	do	c 84	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Ohio & M. C.	28½	
10,000	do	c 28¾	
20,000	do	b10 28¾	
30,000	do	28¾	
50	Wells Fargo Ex.	68¾	
200	do	68¾	
400	N. Y. Cen.	c 109¾	
100	do	b 109¾	
100	do	s10 109¾	
300	do	109¾	
1800	Erie R.	76¾	
100	do	s15 76¾	
300	do	76¾	
200	do	b10 76¾	
200	do	s5 76¾	
200	do	b15 76¾	
600	do	76¾	
400	do	b3 76¾	
200	do	b5 76¾	
100	Hudson R.	122	
100	do	122	
100	do	122¼	
540	Harlem	115	
1100	Reading	108¾	
900	do	108¾	
400	do	b10 108¾	
200	do	108¾	
200	do	c 108¾	

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

We notice an improving Trade in Dry Goods, both Domestic and Foreign, though the movement is not yet up to last July and August. There was a general disposition among the Importers in June, as the same feeling prevailed among City Jobbers and Country Merchants through the early weeks of July, to await the results of the harvest before entering upon very extended preparations for the Fall trade. This has occasioned a delay which, we believe, will be more than compensated in August and September. The Atlantic Cable is now so generally used by the Importers and Importing Agents on this side, that orders can be conveniently executed much later in the season than in former years. The effect is the same upon the preparations of the Importers, as the introduction of the Western Railway system 15 or 20 years ago upon the preparations of the Country Merchants for the Fall and Spring trades. The business in General Foreign Merchandise continues active and for most of the Staple articles at paying prices. The Exports of Domestic produce are almost equal to last season, perhaps heavier in bulk, and but for the delays in Canal navigation, the ability of the market to meet export orders would be greater. In view of the frequent breakages on the Canal, it is not improbable that with the improvements now going on in the practical management of such Roads as the Pennsylvania Central, Hudson and Harlem, and some of the Lake Shore Roads, that the bulk of the Grain transportation will soon be transferred—as the Flour trade has already been diverted—from Lake Erie, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River boats, to *all rail* from the West, and that the heaviest class of Merchandise will be delivered to the West in the same way. Water transportation of every kind is rapidly losing its influence in our trade with the interior on the score of cheapness. With the control of a continuous line from New-York to Chicago and the complete disenthrallment of the New-York Central from the old jobbery of lake propellers, Hudson River tow-boats and the "People's" line of steamboats, we shall perhaps soon know how and to what increased profit to the railway system, as well as promptness to the public, this revolution can be carried out. The subject is one which the State Convention, now in session, for revising the Constitution, would do well to study before authorizing further enormous appropriations to the Canals. We believe that *their* day has gone by. They have accomplished their work, and a great work it was, and can now afford to be relieved by the superior system of transportation unknown to the country when DE WITT CLINTON projected the Erie Canal, but now dominating in our internal trade *and soon destined to monopolize it.*

The Stock Exchange through the past week was especially active on the Railway list. A further advance of 5 ⅌ cent. in Erie, 2 ⅌ cent. in New-York Central and from 2 to 4 ⅌ cent. in the Western Roads is marked in the table below from the prices of Saturday week. The Public Funds and the State Bonds have been fairly supported, but without any very considerable dealings in either. Some of the Miscellaneous Shares attracted speculative attention, and there was an advance of 3 ⅌ cent. in Canton, 2½ in Ohio and Mississippi Certificates and 1½@2 ⅌ cent. in Wilkesbarre Coal. The Railway advance was greatest in Erie and Northwest Common at the close of the week, but these movements, as in the Summer and Fall of 1866, are only preliminary, it may be, to a further general rise in prices, though the power of resistance to the upward course of the market is still very considerable, owing to the success of the *Bear* interest through the Winter and Spring months. On Saturday the Cleveland and Toledo shares advanced 3 ⅌ cent. This we ascribe to the arrangements, soon to be completed, for consolidating the Road with the Cleveland and Erie, (formerly Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,) Road, and the certainty that by an arrangement with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company, a large accession will be made to the Station property of this consolidated interest in the City of Cleveland. The Pittsburgh Company, during their suspension of dividends, have invested a much larger sum of earnings in Cleveland than is required for their own accommodation, now that a permanent good understanding with the other Roads centering in Cleveland is arrived at, and the probability is that a division of full 10 ⅌ cent. to their Stockholders will soon result from this new arrangement of Station property. The causes which are moving Erie Stock rapidly upward, were partly explained a few days ago in the joint card of Messrs. WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, and Mr. D. P. MORGAN and Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL proffering to receive proxies for the radical reform of the management in October. The necessity for reform is generally conceded. The power to effect it will be better understood by our readers outside of Wall-street, when we add that the whole Railway interest of this City, including the New-York Central will be subserved by having the Erie Road well and profitably managed and directed, and that there will be no lack of means at the disposal of Mr. SCHELL and his associates to take the concern out of its present control, if the American stockholders generally will either attend the annual meeting in person or send them their proxies, and no want of hearty cooperation in the work from the English holders of Erie and the English and Continental owners of the Atlantic and Great Western Road. Of course it is to be apprehended, if not expected, that a good many of the present speculators in the Stock may sell out before the election. In this way the reform of the Direction was defeated last year; but it is very doubtful whether even this supply of stock, if bought up at the last hour at 85 or 90 ⅌ cent. by the party to be ousted, will save them in the present instance.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,220,852, against the total entries of $5,829,287 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,892,324, against $2,867,787 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,491,960, against $1,515,446 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,666,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,249 bales. The number of emig

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DELICATE GROUNDS, THE VICTIM, THE ARTFUL DODGER, and OUT TO NURSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BOREAS; or, THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAEL'S, and a GRAND TOURNAMENT.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and SWISS COTTAGE. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, "HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On Saturday, the Empress EUGENIE visited the American squadron lying at anchor off Cherbourg. All the vessels in port were liberally adorned with bunting, and on the arrival and departure of Her Majesty, the United States ships fired salutes and manned the yards. The Empress was received aboard the *Colorado* amid great enthusiasm. She was escorted about the vessel by the captain, and, on leaving, expressed herself pleased with her visit, and returned thanks for the hearty welcome given her.

Admiral FARRAGUT was, on Saturday evening, entertained at a State dinner given in his honor by the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Ministre de la Marine, the members of the Imperial Cabinet, United States Minister DIX and many prominent statesmen were present.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an official denial relative to the supposed sending of a note by NAPOLEON to King WILLIAM of Prussia bearing upon the cession of the Danish district of North Schleswig to Denmark. Despite the denial of the *Moniteur*, however, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge King WILLIAM to repel all intrusion into the political affairs of Germany.

A Russian decree has been promulgated constituting that portion of Central Asia recently conquered by the Czar into a regular Government, of which Gen. KAUFMANN is to be the Executive.

Dispatches from England announce that the weather is unusually dry and hot.

The official *Journal* of Vienna declares that it is the right and interest of the Emperor NAPOLEON to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper also says that the Czar of Russia has sent to King WILLIAM of Prussia a note to the foregoing effect.

The Sultan has arrived in Vienna, and has been received as the guest of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Dispatches from Munich announce the death of Ex-King OTHO, of Greece.

Japanese advices, received *viâ* Hong Kong, at London, state that the American ship *Anna Kimball* was seized and heavily libeled while at Nagosaki, by order of the Commander of the United States squadron in those waters, her Captain having violated a treaty between the United States and China, by taking aboard a cargo of rice at a port which had not been opened to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations.

The names of the persons who were recently arrested at Cork on suspicion of being Fenians are CALLAGAN, GRIFFIN and GOULDORG. REILLY, who had been on trial for some time, has been found guilty of high treason.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial Saturday Judge FISHER announced that the crowd of spectators had been so large inside the bar as to seriously interfere with the transaction of business. He stated that all the tickets issued would be at once canceled, and that a limited number of new ones would be issued on Monday. He also announced that during the arguments of counsel no signs of approbation or disapprobation would be allowed. Mr. BRADLEY announced that witnesses who had been summoned to testify regarding the character of Dr. BISSELL had not arrived, and desired further time to secure them. Mr. CARRINGTON objected, saying that it had been agreed that the testimony was to be closed at that time. Judge FISHER held that if there were no witnesses present he should decide the evidence closed. The counsel then, after some remarks, decided upon the manner in which the arguments were to be submitted, after which Mr. CARRINGTON commenced summing up for the prosecution. His speech occupied three hours, and will probably occupy most of the session on Monday. He will be followed by counsel for the defence, and the prosecution will then close the case. It is believed that the argument will consume the entire week.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announced that, on Wednesday night, a man named GEORGE MARTIN was murdered by one GEORGE SMITH. It appears that a criminal intimacy had existed for some time between MARTIN and SMITH'S wife, and that the attention of SMITH had been called to the fact. On returning home somewhat unexpectedly, Wednesday night, SMITH found MARTIN in bed with Mrs. SMITH, and immediately stabbed him to the heart. MARTIN staggered into another room, where he fell dead. SMITH surrendered himself to the Police.

Idaho advices, received by way of San Francisco, state that Gen. CROOK started on a scouting expedition to Stein Mountain on the 5th of July, and that considerable fighting is expected. Scouts report signs of large bands of Indians in that vicinity. The Indians made their appearance five miles south of Silver Spring on the 9th of July, and drove off the stock. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit from Camp Winthrop.

The steamship *Narva*, having aboard the submarine cable intended to connect Florida and Cuba, arrived at Havana on the 26th and at Key West on the 27th inst. The work of laying the cable is to commence on the 31st.

LOCAL.

GEO. WILLIAMS, GEO. M. WILKS and JOSEPH S. SUDLEY were arrested Saturday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having committed the series of bank check forgeries which have so startled the mercantile community. The prisoners were remanded for examination until to-day, as the evidence was incomplete.

The two pilots of the steamer *James W. Baldwin* were admitted to bail Saturday by the Supreme Court in $5,000 each. Messrs. ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JACOB H. TREMPER became their bondsmen. Our readers will remember the account in the TIMES of Saturday, in which the *Baldwin* is said to have ran down the yacht *Lady Kiernan*.

GEORGE WHITFIELD CHANDLER, *alias* George W. Garrison, an actor of some repute, formerly of the Olympic Theatre, was brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday morning, upon complaint of his wife, who charges him with bigamy and desertion. Mr. CHANDLER was held to bail.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday was a light one, presenting for trial but 32 cases. Many of these were dismissed, and five of those tried had no new features. The Court had got through the calendar by 10:30 o'clock.

In the matter of the steamship *Circassian*, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND presiding, has decided that all the pending motions must be denied without costs to either party, and without prejudice to such future action as may be advised.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. DEVEREAUX delivered a lecture on the Coöperative system of Labor at the Farmer's Institute, Ludlow-street. Mr. CROW was invited to speak on the same subject at the same place next Sunday.

The inquest in the case of FRANCIS SHIELDS, a newsboy, who was killed by being run over by a car on the Forty-second-street line, was concluded yesterday, the jury exonorating the driver and conductor from blame.

WALTER JACKSON, a boy 9 years of age, whose parents reside in Hudson City, N. J., died suddenly on Saturday night from fright, his father having threatened to whip him.

The number of deaths last week in this City and at the institutions was 678—an increase of 97 over that of the previous week. The mortality was principally among children.

The work on the new public market in the Eighteenth Ward will soon be commenced. The building will have a frontage of 164 feet and a depth of 347. It will be of brick.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday in the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled ESTHER KOHN *vs.* LOUIS KOHN.

The charges against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., are, it is said, to be investigated by the Committee in private.

JAMES TINNEY, a young man 19 years of age, fell from a boat into the Harlem River yesterday, and was drowned.

A case of cholera is said to have occurred in Queens County.

The Ladies' Brooklyn Southern Relief Association have received up to the present time $10,875 63.

The expected race between the Atlantic and Columbia Boat Clubs did not take place on Saturday.

A new station-house is to be erected in the Forty-third Precinct, Brooklyn.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and lower on Saturday. Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard and Cotton were firmer and moderately active. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were very moderate, with 510 vessels of all classes in port.

The Threatening Aspect of Affairs in Europe.

Some of the recent Cable telegrams relating to the position of affairs in Europe have had a sufficient odor of speculation about them to be generally discredited. But the dispatch published yesterday would seem to indicate the approach of a new crisis in the relations of the two great German Powers. Prussia to-day is as much distrusted as France was three years ago. However legitimate may be her aspirations as the Leader of Germany; however cautious her policy of territorial revision, she lies under the disadvantage of being suspected. The consolidated northern monarchy is "Peace,"—precisely in the sense and with the qualifications that the "Empire" in France is "Peace." Consolidation in Northern Germany was achieved with such marvelous speed and such unequivocal success, that it seemed as if the battle of Sadowa gave assurance to Europe,—so decisive did it appear in its results. The "Empire" in France was so entirely the creation of an individual; the pretensions of that individual were apparently sustained by so overwhelming a majority of the people of France, that the usual vague declarations of "peace" from the Imperial lips used to thrill and delight the stockjobbers as if they were superhuman decrees, against which all outside ambition or international combinations must necessarily be powerless.

The sure test of time has been applied in both cases. Cæsarism in France has long been distrusted as an agency of peace. It was distrusted when the Italian war for the Lombardo-Venitian principalities broke out. It was distrusted when the issue of the German war was made a pretext for attempting the annexation of Luxemburg to France. It was distrusted almost from the commencement of the ill-fated Mexican expedition. It has been distrusted throughout the progress of this great Exposition of Industry. People are looking for Peace. The great masses of those who make up the Wealth of Nations are longing and praying for "peace." But thus far the revised "Empire" in France has been war. And the Imperial policy to-day is distrusted from one end of Europe to the other.

Prussia is not following the teachings of the second "Empire." But Prussia in assuming to be the leader in the establishment of a consolidated German Power, has had to fall back upon the force and resoluteness of one man's will. BISMARCK is the exponent of a species of Cæsarism. He believes in the virtue of a strong military force. He is willing enough to work with the people as long as they work with him. He believes in popular government as far as it does not conflict with his policy and his personal ambition. He has reccommended the convening of a constitutionally elected Parliament; but in cases of emergency, he has found it expedient to get along as well as he could without the formality of parliamentary votes. He has been a steady advocate of peace; but events caused him to figure twelve months ago as the political director in a war which turned Europe upside down. In short, the kind of constitutional government—the kind of consolidation—the kind of peace that the two controlling minds in France and Germany would establish are those which depend primarily upon military force. "War" with both of them takes precedence. It is the centre and pivot of their policy. And we should like to see it illustrated how far Europe has progressed under this system toward a pacific settlement since the "*Thirty Years' War.*" The great publicist of that epoch, devoted as he was to the philosophy and practice of international peace, spent the best years of his life in producing his "*De Jure Belli.*" He dealt, it is true, with the *jus pacis*, but the prime question then, as it seems to be now, was not to make war impossible, by establishing something like an international federative system, but by framing humane rules to mitigate the horrors of international war. Were GROTIUS alive to-day, his task, to be useful at all, would have to be the same as when he wrote in his own time. We have apparently made no advance whatever in the way of having international disputes referred to arbitration. KANT demanded a universal confederation, as the basis of a law which should govern the conduct of nations toward each other. How many disciples of KANT are there to-day? There may be a few thinkers; there may be not a few philanthropic peace advocates, who would listen to his broad political philosophy. But among those who rule and govern in politics here or elsewhere, who would listen to arbitration in the settlement of a question involving what is deemed *national* honor? We Americans would certainly set a very poor example. We are religiously predisposed to a little bloodletting. We like a good display of military force. And perhaps it might be as well, before beginning to denounce the incessant contest for territorial and political ascendency in Europe, to reckon up, on our own account, how far we should be disposed—were there a rival American Power at our elbow—to settle down and lie quiet under some old treaty, framed, sealed and signed fifty or a hundred years ago.

The existence of the French dynasty depends upon the ability of one man to make the power and influence and prestige of France greater than the power and influence and prestige of any other nation.

The endurance of the new consolidated German Power depends upon the resolution and the energy with which *one* man (for BISMARCK is hardly likely to have a successor in this generation) seizes hold of and profits by every advantage achieved in the short, sharp, and decisive battles of last year. The Prussian Minister sees this so clearly and acts thereupon so nervously, that he is suspected—suspected not more at Vienna than at St. Petersburg; and at neither more than at Paris. He has reopened the question of the Danish Principalities in a way which shows that he places upon the treaty of Prague a different interpretation from that put upon it by Austria or the neutral Powers. That is one cause of renewed trouble; and the telegram we published yesterday shows that Austria counts fully upon the support of France and Russia in holding her victorious rival to the letter of other provisions of the treaty. In all this—were there not other complications in view—there is cause at least for uneasiness. Italy, moreover, is in a ferment which may at any moment stir up a European difficulty, as great as that which Central Europe is passing through. The aspect of affairs, altogether, is far from being consoling to those who look for peace.

The Representation of Minorities.

No modern philosopher dreams that the ideal perfection of any form of government can ever be enjoyed among mankind. The evil inherent in human nature forbids the fancy of a despot blending benignity with energy, or an oligarchy at once sagacious and generous. Even the principle of representative government which is destined to prevail throughout the civilized world, meets with serious obstacles in practice. GUIZOT goes so far as to say that where the minority is unrepresented, the principle of this form of government is corrupted, and MILL maintains that in such a case there is not equal government, but a government of inequality and privilege. The ingenious suggestions for correcting this anomaly elaborated by Mr. HARE, and embodied in the form of a proposed act of Parliament, have arrested the attention of thinkers in this country, though the subject has not yet interested the public sufficiently to be brought into discussion in our Constitutional Convention now sitting.

We do not intend now to examine whether the improved method of representation would cure admitted evils, or would only substitute others in their stead. But it is a historical fact that it has already been applied with clear intention and on the largest scale in our own federative system, with results so mischievous that it is doubtful whether the unchecked rule of a majority could have worked worse ones. Mr. HARE, in his essay, cites with approval some reflections of Mr. CALHOUN on the subject. Yet it is certain not only that the theories of that most logical of American statesmen, issued in futile and unpractical schemes, such as that of his dual Presidency, but also that he was himself, through all his life, the main support and formidable champion of a truly represented minority.

Of the thirteen States which framed the Union, seven were practically Free and six were Slave States. The scheme of protecting the several States by giving each an equal voice with every other in the National Senate, was devised with reference to this diversity among them as much as to any other; and the plan of election to the Lower House, partly upon the basis of slave population, was specially invented as a concession to the power and a safeguard to the rights of the slave-holding minority. Here was a grand instance, presenting all the conditions of the problem under discussion—two antagonistic interests, each extending over wide geographical spaces, each involving elements essential to the prosperity of the country, each numbering among its supporters large masses of the population. A minority representation was solemnly secured to the slave interest—and it is instructive to trace the consequences.

As the first result, the near approach to a balance between the sections, and the hope of preponderance constantly indulged by the weaker one, produced a compactness of party organization, an intensity of party action, and a severity of party discipline, with all its mischiefs, never before equaled in a free country. Always on the alert for the advantages which its cohesion enabled it to win from the divided forces of the majority, the minority trained all active intellect and educated all rising energy into the service of this contest. The Pulpit was usurped—Literature, what there was of it, together with the Press, subsidized—Politics made the sole liberal pursuit, all for party ends. Fealty to the interest of the minority became the condition of public success—utter outlawry, enforced with violence, the punishment of independent action. In a word, the represented minority grew into a permanent conspiracy, not stopping short of war, the extreme form of resistance that an oppressive majority might have provoked. Again, the fury of this contest between nearly equal powers, each armed with representation, drew into its vortex all other national questions. Interests vital to the national greatness were seized and perverted to the benefit of the minority; nor could the case have been different, under such pressure, if these, too, had had their special representatives. Financial measures, instead of being inspired by philosophical principles for the good of the whole, were smothered in tariffs by compromise, the majority not daring to employ other and wiser modes of taxation. The public domain was partitioned, after stormy struggles, still to the advantage of the minority and to the national loss. Our foreign policy grew aggressive, and the reluctant conscience of the people submitted to annexation of territory, still in the interest and through the representative power of this imperious minority. Could an absolute majority have ruled with more tyrannical injustice? Once more, this represented minority fostered corruption on an unparalleled scale. The narrow margin of difference between the legislative forces of the two parties was found to be purchaseable, not from any depravity of American nature, but from the weakness of human nature. Offices, gains and public honors tempted apostacy, and won support to the cause of the protected minority, until the majority was wholly defrauded of its due power. We need not recall the intestine troubles which marked the progress of this cheat, nor the civil war and ruin that followed its final exposure. What worse evils could the excesses of an unchecked majority have brought about?

So recent and startling is the example of a minority remorsely using its representation to pervert and convulse the Government, until grown strong enough to attempt its overthrow. Will it be said that this is an extreme case? But the advocates of the new system challenge its trial by extreme cases. Nor is the position one that is at all unlikely to recur. Under our own Government the conflicting interests of the East and West may renew it on a smaller scale, and if the theory is worked out into practice in England, the represented majority of the lower classes must encounter a represented minority of the middle and patrician ones as compact, energetic and powerful from wealth and trained intellect as our own minority was. Nor does the dangerous nature of the slave interest and the immorality of the principles for which they contended make any difference in the argument. The theory requires than any considerable interest, whatever its character, shall be represented. The Mormons, the trades' unions, all the isms and all the miseries, provided any considerable number share in them, are to be endowed with a voice in the National Legislature.

If the present unhappy state of the country is charged upon the arbitrary rule of a majority, we answer that the minority has thrown away its own power under the Government, and brought about a suspension of constitutional control over them by fatal necessity. The majority of the American people do not sustain the extreme views of Radical Congressmen. They acquiesce in the military occupation of the South as a choice among evils, a temporary arrangement, which they would no more sanction as a permanent imposition of power than they would approve of the barbarity of confiscation. It rests with the people of the South themselves, by accepting the fair results of their mistakes, to get rid of their hardest consequences, and to return to the Union, sharing equal rights and like interests with their countrymen who never left it, and using the same power of self-protection, Slavery and its privileges excepted, which they enjoyed in earlier days.

Railway Consolidation and Management.

The proposition submitted to the Convention at Albany the other day to prohibit the Legislature "from authorizing the consolidation of railroad corporations, where the aggregate capital of the companies to be consolidated shall exceed fifteen millions of dollars, and prohibiting the consolidation in any case, without the written consent of three-fourths of the stockholders," does not seem to present any particular advantage to the public service. The consent of two-thirds or three-fourths of the shareholders is all very well, but why limit the aggregate capital to fifteen millions, when we have several companies whose capital already far exceed that amount? Is it to prevent the amalgamation of such lines as the Hudson River and Harlem with the Central, or with lines running to the North? We can readily understand the impolicy of authorizing the consolidation of parallel or competing railways. But the grasping ambition of great capitalists and speculators will always treat such prohibitions as mere cobwebs. Such men, by skillful combinations, obtain the control of the management of as many such lines of railway as they can, or may think advantageous to their interests, and the effect, as far as the public is concerned, is the same as if their stocks were consolidated. There are two or more boards of directors, but they are all the same set of men, or a majority of them.

If the Convention would do anything to protect the public from being victimized by great corporations, they must turn their labors in another direction. Let them consider whether the vexed question of railway fares and rates may not be put under some restrictions, which venal Legislatures, such as some we have had of late years, cannot remove. An inquiry into the manner in which grants of franchises to horse railway companies, without any provision to protect the public interests, or insure adequate facilities for the transport of passengers are obtained, might suggest some remedy for the evils of a system of management that has become the subject of almost daily complaint in the City Press. We have, according to public rumor, been more than once threatened with a "consolidation" of all the New-York City horse railway companies, the object of which would not be to serve the public interest. This is an instance which would not come within the provisions of Mr. PARKER'S resolution presented to the Convention.

There is another kind of consolidation which would seem to be in conformity with sound public policy. It is where different sections of the same continuous route are owned by as many different companies. In such cases it will generally be found that the interests of the public and the interests of the shareholders are identical. A single board of directors, and a single head, or chief, can manage better than a dozen boards and a dozen chiefs. All questions about responsibility, as well to the public as to the proprietary, are set at rest, and greater efficiency of management as well as greater economy is assured to a line, or a route such as we have hinted at. So important are these advantages in every respect, both to the shareholder and the public, by unity of action and an individual responsibility, that we do not see any necessity of limitation of any kind. What safeguards the Legislatures of States or Congress ought to impose in the interest of the community in respect to such great corporations, the experience of the past and the probable future developments of business will suggest.

It is not for us to enter into particulars or point out how the principle may be carried into effect in regard to values, nor do we expect that railway managers or shareholders will be guided by any other considerations than those of self-interest. But one thing may be regarded as pretty certain to happen if the principle of consolidation should take the direction pointed out, and that is, when one great route between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi has been established on the basis of stock consolidation, the proprietors of all the other through lines will be compelled, in self-defence, to do likewise. We shall thus have ample competition between four or five great corporations, each vieing with the others in economy of management and in courting public confidence by guarantees of safety, speed and comfort. We shall see each through train made up, as they are in European countries, at the starting-points, east and west, of cars filled, or to be filled, *en route* with passengers for special and important stations, so as to avoid the discomfort caused by mixing way and through travelers together in the same car. Nothing is more annoying to travelers, and more especially to females, going on a long journey, than to be put into a car that takes in and sets down at every stopping-place. Such is the effect of this bad system, which prevails more or less on all our railways, that if any one of the routes to the Mississippi or less distant points beyond the lakes, were to enforce the plan, which most of them nominally profess to adhere to, it would shortly create a marked division of through traffic in its favor.

Proposed Missionary Work for the South.

Several of the Southern journals, in their enthusiasm for Mr. HILL'S doctrine of peaceful resistance, propose that their section shall send some of its leading men to the North on a mission of instruction. Mr. HILL, of course, is to be one of the missionaries. Mr. ALEX. STEPHENS and Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are nominated for the same errand. And the hope is expressed that the oratory of these gentlemen, and others holding similar views, will have the effect of converting the Northern people from the faith which finds expression in the work of Congress.

The South may spare itself this trouble. Mr. HILL'S oratory may delight the malcontents of Georgia, but it would be worse than wasted in this latitude. He might irritate—he would not convince. YANCEY tried the missionary errand during the BRECKINRIDGE canvass, and helped the vote for LINCOLN. Mr. HILL and Mr. JOHNSON will witness similar results if they venture on the experiment. They will probably succeed in convincing the North that the disabilities imposed by the law are more than justified by the ungracious refusal of rebel leaders to accept the terms proposed.

We beg leave to suggest that the visit proposed assume a somewhat different shape. Instead of sending Messrs. HILL, STEPHENS and JOHNSON on a missionary tour, to convert the North to Southern principles, let those persons be appointed a committee of observation to study the will and purposes of the North, and to report thereupon to the anti-reconstructionists of Georgia. By this proceeding some obvious misconceptions may be removed. For the committee, we are sure, will return with a conviction that the North is in earnest, and that no refusal to register or vote, and no vote averse to a Convention, will stay the progress of reconstruction. They will go back persuaded that the North is intent upon bringing the erring States into the Union in the way prescribed by Congress. And they will be enabled to tell their friends, as the result of observation, that any change in the terms of reconstruction which opposition may render necessary, will be in the direction of greater severity.

By all means let the South send the three persons named to study the temper of the North before the chance offered by Congress pass away.

MINOR TOPICS.

We notice that one of our City preachers yesterday advertised the inducement that his place of worship was the "coolest hall in the City." Whether this attracted a multitude of hearers to his sermon, we do not know; but we are certain that the state of the atmosphere in some of our City churches of late has been such as to repel that part of the Christian community which cannot live without oxygen.

The Pope is at this moment in a quandary. At the beginning of this month he denounced the Italian Kingdom, pronouncing it "accursed of God," and predicting its ruin. Before the end of the month he is under the necessity of receiving the offer of this same accursed Kingdom to prevent the overthrow of his power by the Garibaldians. The Pope, one should think, must feel mean when compelled to take shelter under the flag of a Government against which he has just launched his maledictions. He must hereafter be more cautious with his curses.

The large number of awards given in the American section of the Paris Exposition has attracted renewed attention to it since their distribution—so says the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. Out of 524 exhibitors, 262 received rewards. Of these there were four grand prizes, ten decorations, seventeen gold medals, over sixty silver medals, and the rest bronze and honorable mentions. The letters of our correspondent "Malakoff," about the American department of the Exposition, have been such as to lead our readers to anticipate these remarkable results from the very beginning.

The most authentic advices from Paris give us intelligence that the death of MAXIMILIAN has in no way embittered the relations between Vienna and Paris, and it is stated that from the time of the withdrawal of the French troops all the dispatches sent to Mexico were agreed to by the two Governments. It seems to be a question at this time which of the two Emperors shall visit the capital of the other. The Austrian Emperor was hindered from visiting Paris at the opening of this month by news of his brother's execution. This disappointment was soon followed by the statement that NAPOLEON would pay FRANCIS JOSEPH a visit of condolence at Vienna. But now again it is given out that the latter will make his journey to Paris after he has got through with the reception of ABDUL AZIZ.

Some of our contemporaries are starting the question whether the knighting of Americans with the Cross of the Legion of Honor is not "unconstitutional." The act does not conflict with the letter of the Constitution, though possibly it quite as clearly does conflict with its desire and its spirit. The prohibition in the Constitution, however, is limited entirely to persons holding official position under the Government. Section 9 of Article 1 of the Constitution prescribes that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State." Obviously the private exhibitors who received the decoration of the Legion of Honor do not fall under this provision. How it would be with the one or two *quasi* officials who also received the honor we cannot say. They might or might not be considered to "hold offices of trust and profit." However, the vexatious fact that LOPEZ, the traitor of Queretaro, is also their comrade in the "Legion of Honor," somewhat detracts from the desirability of the decoration. Till the name of LOPEZ is forgotten, Mr. HOWE would derive more credit as the "Knight of the Eye-pointed Needle," and Mr. CHICKERING as "Grand Chamberlain of the Piano-Stool."

The "new national religious paper" which threatens to supplant the *Independent* as the organ of the Congregationalists, promises in its prospectus that it will be conducted in a "spirit of courtesy and fraternity." This will be such a remarkable phenomenon in religious journalism that we promise the new concern success if it adheres to its programme.

In our Mexicanized State of Tennessee we have at this time a better opportunity of judging of the beauties of Mexicanization than we ever before had in this country. Within the last few months we have had in Tennessee as many Mexican battles—that is, battles after the Mexican fashion, in which from two to twenty men are killed and wounded—as would suit the wildest of all the States of Mexico itself. As in Mexico, there are in Tennessee, two antagonistic races and two political parties which look to force as the only means of settling their disputes. The Governor, too, is of the ultra-Mexican style, of the ALVAREZ style, and believes in retaining his power at all hazards, whatever may be the will of the majority of people in the State. In the meantime the battles are likely to become heavier as election day approaches. We call on Gen. GRANT, who now wields the military power of the country without control, to keep the peace and suppress Mexicanism.

A Montreal paper announces that "JEFFERSON DAVIS was *incog.* at the Theatre Royal at a representation for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. When recognized he was enthusiastically cheered." It would be interesting to know how Mr. DAVIS manages to go "*incog.*" His ordinary costume is not so different from other men's that he should need a disguise, and his one great experiment in that line was not an eminent success. How does he go "*incog.*?"

There is some discussion going on here as well as in Europe about the remarkable circumstance which is brought out by the recently published elaborate statistics of the Register-General for Scotland, that bachelors, as a rule, live one-third shorter lives than married men—that is to say, it is conclusively shown that married men average sixty years of life and bachelors but forty years. There is no doubt as to the accuracy of the statistics, and as they cover ten years of time, a large population and an extensive surface of country, it is quite just to generalize from them. It seems to be universally assumed that the great difference in favor of married men arises exclusively from the fact of their marriage, and that the terrible exhibit adverse to bachelors, arises simply from the incident of their bachelorism. Although there is no doubt that the steady habits induced by a family life, and the regular comforts enjoyed by those who are in possession of a home tend to longevity, while the irregular habits so often associated with single life tend to shorten its term, yet we think there is another matter which should be taken into account in a philosophical discussion of such a question. We put our suggestion in the form of a query, as follows: Are there not, in every densely populated community, hundreds and thousands of young men who refuse to enter into a state of wedlock and prefer to live bachelors because they are possessed of a poor constitution or suffer from impaired health, or are affected with one ailment or another? If this be so it will, of course, swell the comparative as well as the average mortality among bachelors. It will make their proportion of deaths seem larger and their longevity less than the married men, although in the cases referred to the incident of marriage would do little to prolong life or change the death-rate among those possessed of a minimum of vitality. We throw out this suggestion because of the great interest of the subject to thousands in the community. But we should like if Dr. HAMMOND, Dr. DAVIS, Dr. SAYRE, or some of our other eminent students of physiological and psychological phenomena, would give us their views on the matter through the medical journals.

If BRADLEY, the counsel for SURRATT, had not himself been constantly guilty of the practice of maltreating and bullying witnesses, we should feel inclined to congratulate him on the vigorous assault he has just made against the disgraceful custom. We could not approve of the passionate and menacing language he used in assailing it any more than we could approve of the exasperating way in which he himself recently practiced the very thing which he now condemns. But we should hope that as he, no less than the prosecution, has now discovered that no benefit, but only danger and disgrace, arises to both sides from the habit of insulting witnesses, there might be some prospect of seeing an attempt made by both parties to put a stop to a custom which has long been the dishonor of American courts.

We had the statement by Cable the other day that CARLOTTA, the insane widow of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, had been removed from Miramar to Brussels. It is some twenty days since the *Mémorial Diplomatique* informed us that the Ex-Empress had fallen into a moral prostration so alarming that a family council of the Hapsburghs had been assembled, and that the medical men had then expressed the opinion that a final experiment ought to be made to bring the "august invalid" back to reason by transporting her into the midst of her youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Laeken. It is unquestionably in accordance with this decision that CARLOTTA'S journey to Belgium has now been undertaken.

Whether or not the *ukase* which obliterates "all political and governmental distinctions" between Poland and Russia is designed to be regarded as a pathetic act of generosity on Russia's part, we are at a loss to say. From the language of the news we may judge perhaps, that it *is* so regarded at St. Petersburgh, if not at Warsaw—a most touching spectacle of forgiveness, coupled with self-denial. "Poland," we are told, "is now absorbed into Russia" as one of the Provinces of the Empire. "Absorbed" is expressive; though possibly less refined, "swallowed" or "gobbled" would be more so. It is such a pacific absorption as CALHOUN referred to, when he likened it to that which "the wolf gives to the lamb, the kite to the dove; such peace as Russia gives to Poland, or death to its victim—a peace by extinguishing the political existence of a State."

The *Saturday Review* has an extraordinary article descriptive of the outer adornments of women in these days. The dress, says the writer, is inadequate for decency, and it suggests false or wicked ideas. They use the rouge pot, bistre, belladonna and all sorts of pigments to add to their charms. "If they cannot show their own busts," he goes on, "they can show something nearly as good;" and then he quotes a French advertisement of the interesting articles referred to. But the startling part of his statement is the following: "The women who are not as those who love their lords wish to be—indeed, as we have heard, who have no lords of their own to love—have conceived the notion that by simulating an interesting condition (we select the phrase accepted as the most delicate) they will add to their attractions, and for this purpose an article of toilet—an India-rubber anterior bustle—called the *demi tempe* has been invented, and is worn beneath the dress, nominally to make the folds fall properly, but in reality, as the name betrays, to give the appearance of a woman advanced in pregnancy." We have no right to apologize for the plain speaking of the *Saturday*—undoubtedly it calls a spade a spade, but can it be that the writer's assertions are true? If so, a vice which Mr. GREELEY says largely prevails may be exterminated by fashion, and thus the cause of morality be advanced. *Vive la bagatelle!*

There is an English 'Squire who has a weakness for an amusement which must be a little inconvenient to his neighbors. His style and title are WILLIAM STANDISH CARR STANDISH, Esq., of Duxbury Hall, Lancashire, and his *penchant* is for shooting at persons as they pass along the road. This sportsman has already undergone a month's imprisonment in Lancaster Castle and paid a fine of £300 for indulging his taste for making a "bag" of his fellow-creatures, and now he is suspected of shooting at three other persons—though without seriously injuring them. Mr. STANDISH has disappeared, but the Police are after him, and this time, if the offence be proved, he will probably have to conduct his future pistol exercises within the walls of a jail. He has been a county magistrate nine years, and formerly served in India. The reasonable supposition is that the man is mad.

The Great Daimios (everybody knows who the Great Daimios are) of Japan oppose the opening of the Port of Osaki to foreigners. Thus we see that Mexico, Japan, Paraguay, Algeria and all other countries which are backward in civilization, and now waver half way between barbarism and Christianity, agree on this question of non-intercourse with foreigners. To the United States "men come by nations," as has been said, "come in crowds to share our inheritance." But those superior countries, just mentioned, and such as these, want no defiling intermixtures. The Great Daimios want Osaki all to themselves, and the Great ESCOBEDO directs GOMEZ to "make the country entirely Mexican," adding that the Mexican people should now seize all the property of foreigners, and "hunt them from the country." ESCOBEDO is clearly a full step in advance of the Daimios. Unless all history is a false prophet, a man like this is doomed to a violent end. Such language brings vividly up the bloody days of the French reign of terror, and with it the fate of the chief terrorists. Behind such a man "stalks the headsman."

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that we are foolishly lavish and extravagant with our abounding natural resources. They are so marvelously great that we act as if they were infinite. But there is our mistake. The fertile soil of Virginia has been markedly impoverished, and in some places nearly exhausted, by the continuous drains of its tobacco growths without proper alternation of crops or reinvigoration by manure; many a rich mine has been worked with careless hand, half its precious contents wasted, and the mine itself in a short time so botched and mangled as to be impracticable for deeper exploration; whole counties have been denuded of wood; large tracts have been completely emptied of game; in short, there is hardly a single element of material wealth which in some locality has not been visibly squandered. We are beginning, however, to note this. It is a point to be insisted on, and wherever a disposition is shown to make reparation and aid nature to recuperate, it is worthy of record and encouragement. The rapid decrease of shad in the Connecticut River has been the source of much uneasiness for several years. At last steps were taken to get some practical benefit from the experience of SETH GREEN, a veteran sportsman of Western New-York, who for a long time has been devoting his energies to the propagation of fish, especially trout, with which he has stocked many a private pond and restocked many a fished-out brook. Mr. GREEN spent a month on the Connecticut, and though at first ignorantly opposed by the fishermen, he soon convinced them that he was laboring in their interest, and, by the active assistance of the Governors of the four States traversed by the river, succeeded in his undertaking. From the spawn, he produced over forty million shad, which were put into the river. Their annual pilgrimages to the sea never cause them to forget their early river homes, and the Connecticut River is again virtually repopulated.

We hear very little about the "coal beds" lately discovered on the Union Pacific Railroad. It was peculiar and almost providential, that when a line of mail steamers was started between San Francisco and China, and when the only requisite was a coaling station midway, behold! just the very thing was found, exactly on the steamers' track. It was also peculiar and almost providential that when the Kansas-Pacific Railroad was started, and coal alone was also wanted on that commercial highway, behold again! "extensive deposits" of a "good quality of bituminous coal," in "veins from eleven to fifteen feet thick," which "are believed to settle the fuel question for the railroad," were discovered in the very nick of time at two places on the route. Now, if some other great enterprise, say the Russian overland telegraph, also needed coal or a coaling station, we doubt not it would be found; but, not needing either, it will have to put up with discovering a wonderful telegraphic plateau, near Behring's Straits, or something of the kind, as of course it will soon do. It was peculiar and somewhat unprovidential, that two expeditions, which sailed from San Francisco out into the Pacific in search of the handy island, returned without finding it, though one of them did see a "tract of discolored water" which, however, would not do for coaling. Now, we hope that nothing so unpleasantly peculiar will happen to those "extensive coal deposits" opportunely found near Fort Harker and on the route of Albuquerque. If it should, however, some good has been discounted out of them, by anticipation. But we trust, for the sake of commerce and trade, as well as for that of stockholders, that both these discoveries will turn out as substantial in fact as they have been commodious

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON will continue his argument on the legal points of the evidence advanced by the prosecution in the Surratt trial, to-morrow, and will be followed on Tuesday by the arguments of the counsel for the defence. Judge PIERREPONT will close the argument for the prosecution, when the case will be sent to the jury. It is generally conceded that the jury will disagree, and, that following, a report of disagreement from them, they will be locked up by the Court, and will not be discharged until it becomes evident that they are incapable of finding a verdict after mature consideration. The defence complain bitterly that they have not been allowed to present testimony which they hoped to get in yesterday, sustaining the credibility of their most important witness, Dr. BISSELL, who swore positively that he saw the prisoner in Elmira on the day of the assassination, while the prosecution feel confident that they have not only impeached him but others who gave similar testimony. It is a remarkable fact that the defence have not attempted to disprove any of the prominent points of the evidence offered by the prosecution, except as to the whereabouts of SURRATT on the day of the murder. They have admitted that some one did "call time" in front of the theatre, just previous to the firing of the fatal shot, and, also, that some woman talked to Sergt. DYE from the window of a house on H-street, and have thereby established the veracity of his testimony beyond doubt; but they attempt to prove that he was mistaken as to the identity of the persons mentioned in his evidence. In short they have virtually admitted everything set up by the prosecution against their client, except his presence in Washington on the 14th of April, and the fact that he was one of the conspirators. The continuity of the proceedings connected with the assassination as presented by the prosecution they do not deny, but advance the argument that the proof is not sufficient to satisfy the jury that SURRATT was a participant in the plot. It is hardly probable that the trial will be ended this week. The old passes for admission into the court-room have been withdrawn, and new ones will be issued to-morrow in such a manner as to exclude prostitutes and obnoxious persons.

MANŒUVRES OF LOUISIANA POLITICIANS.

The uneasy squad of Louisiana politicians who have been attempting to obtain the displacement of all the Federal officeholders in their State during the past three months, have redoubled their attacks on Hon. W. P. KELLOGG, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and now claim that the President favors his removal, and that he is only retained in office through the influence of Secretary MCCULLOCH. They will probably issue another manifesto very soon, in which they will hold the Secretary responsible for all the frauds and peculations which they allege have been and are being perpetrated by his subordinates. The struggle between the opponents and friends of the besieged officeholders is so exceedingly bitter that several personal encounters have already occurred, and it is well known that one of them will result in a duel between two ex-army officers, as soon as the arrangements therefor can be perfected.

ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Some of the friends of the Administration, acknowledging the uselessness of new causes for difference between the President and Congress, have advised that officer not to attempt further interference with the military commanders in the South, and, particularly, to abandon his intention of removing Gen. SHERIDAN, The fact that such advice has been offered, fully confirms my previous statements regarding the President's intentions, notwithstanding which, however, it is asserted on good authority that the question of SHERIDAN'S removal has not yet been considered in the Cabinet. In the meantime it is asserted that the revival of the pressure against SHERIDAN has been made in the interest of Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, whose friends claim that he can be frightened out of making his threatened removal of that officer by fears of his own displacement.

RENEWED THREATS OF IMPEACHMENT.

A few days subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, one of the strongest Republican members of the House, who is also one of the leading opponents of the impeachment movement, took occasion to visit Attorney-General STANBERY and Secretary MCCULLOCH, and during the conversation which ensued, expressed the opinion of his associates regarding impeachment. He charged Mr. STANBERY with having done everything in his power to place obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and particularly to break down the Reconstruction Acts. "Now, Sir," he continued, "you must fully and clearly understand that if the President does not faithfully execute the laws we have just passed, the first thing Congress will do on reassembling will be to impeach him, and I for one will exert myself to secure that end." He further expressed the opinion that impeachment would be easily accomplished under such circumstances. Mr. STANBERY replied that he felt sure that the President would execute the laws so as to avoid trouble, as he was in great and constant fear of impeachment, and the more so of late, because he has made up his mind at the expiration of his Presidency to return to Tennessee for the purpose of presenting himself again as a candidate for the Senate. He concluded the conversation, on his part, by a promise to use his influence to secure the enforcement of the laws to the letter of their intent.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in reply to a charge of removing honest officers in his department, for the purpose of giving places to political favorites, some of whom, in the language of the member referred to, were "swindlers and robbers," replied that his recommendations in the matter of appointments had been frequently ignored. He virtually made the same promise regarding the enforcement of the reconstruction acts as that made by Mr. STANBERY, when the interview terminated.

RECORDS OF THE ELMIRA PRISON.

From the records of the Elmira Prison, which were brought here for use in the Surratt trial, it is found that during the Spring of 1865, 5,025 rebel prisoners were confined there during that time, and that only six deaths occurred in three months.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 28.

INTENDED DEPARTURE OF MINISTER ROMERO.

Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, intends to leave for his home during the coming month, availing himself of a leave of absence granted by his Government. Señor ROMERO has represented his country at Washington for the past eight years, and during the most difficult period in the history of Mexico. His labors in behalf of the cause he espoused are well known; the incessant work, excitement and anxiety incidental to these labors have very materially impaired his health, and he now needs a relaxation of some months to recruit. His long absence from his home requires, now that peace has been restored to Mexico, that he should visit the Republic to attend to his personal affairs, which have been for so long a time neglected.

CONSERVATIVE COMPROMISE WITH COLORED VOTERS.

Several South Carolinians opposed to the Republicans, who have recently been in Washington, say that leading conservatives have proposed the terms of a political bargain to some of the leading colored citizens, to the effect that the conservatives will help the blacks to elect the latters' candidates for Congress, without regard to color, provided the blacks will give the whites the control of the State Government.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Surratt trial has been in progress seven weeks. Nearly all of the present week will be occupied with the arguments to the jury by the respective counsel, when the case will be submitted.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Some doubts have arisen as to whether the law of 1862 prohibits the importation of coolies into this country. It appears, however, from the wording of the act, that it was intended to prevent the trade in coolies in American bottoms, and punishes those thus engaged, when such persons are transported from their native land without their consent, with forfeiture of their vessels and fine and imprisonment.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. BRYANT'S engagement at Wallack's Theatre was concluded on Saturday evening. He played the part of *Barney O'Leary*, in Messrs. BROUGHAM and MORFORD'S drama of "The Bells of Shandon," to the end. The character is one of the least effective in the entire range of Irish drama, and Mr. BRYANT transferred a spirit to it which can hardly be perceptible when he ceases to play it. BRYANT'S mirth is delightfully contageous. It spreads swiftly through the house, and makes others as merry as he appears to be himself. Mr. BRYANT will play his next engagement, we believe, in California. He is to sail for San Francisco on the 10th of August. Miss LOTTA succeeds him at Wallack's Theatre, and is announced to appear this evening.

The entertainments at the New-York Theatre have been quite varied within a week. Miss ROSE EYTINGE brought her engagement to a close, and, to the regret of all who enjoy performances in which the truly natural is heightened by a blending with really consummate art, took her departure after Wednesday night, when "Black Sheep" had its last representation. On the following evenings Miss KATE REIGNOLDS appeared as *Donna Volante* in "The Wonder," and in a humorous trifle, already familiar to New-Yorkers by Miss REIGNOLDS' performance in it, ambitiously called "Antony and Cleopatra." No better contrasts could have been selected than these to sample the comedy which was fashionable a century or two ago, and the absurd farce which gives entertainment and is popular with playgoers to-day. The audiences last week smiled through the "Wonder" and roared over "Antony and Cleopatra." There is certainly something in the temperament of people of the present generation that demands a stronger excitement than can be afforded by the writer who keeps himself within the limits that would have been deemed proper a century ago, and the legitimacy of which is even now disputed. Those struggles and collisions in life which do not involve the utter destruction of the persons whom they affect, seem no longer sufficient to interest for any length of time a modern audience. The dramatist now finds he must either make his public laugh by grotesque expedients, or shudder at the sight of harrowing misery. If he aims at reality, it must be a reality that lies beyond the social atmosphere, and implies crime of some sort and its consequences. If he would be "funny"—he does what he pleases, looking as little as he can into actual life, and how he can beat employ known expedients for mirth. Miss REIGNOLDS has been seen to advantage in both the pieces in which she has acted, and indeed it is only when she deserts comedy that Miss REIGNOLDS is not seen to advantage. Her countenance is distinguished by singular brightness and intelligence, and her attitudes though not without a trace of study, are pleasing and graceful without. The eloquence of gesticulation is employed by her to a greater extent, too, than is common. Indeed the impression is never once removed that it is, as we have already said, in a comic atmosphere that she is most at home. She has a natural vivacity which could scarcely be acquired by mere art, and which stands in need rather of repression than of encouragment.

Mr. G. L. FOX and his clever brother have appeared at Barnum's Museum in their last new pantomime *Little Boy Blue*, an amusing piece remarkably well adapted for the display of their pantomimical force. Mr. FOX has a style of his own, and that style may be characterized as presenting a combination of droll slowness which has not often been so successful in its effect upon the public. Nature has done well by him in giving him a face which requires very little effort from art to render it provocative of merriment. Mdlle. MARTINETTI, who is the *Columbine* of Mr. FOX'S pantomime, is a nimble rather than a graceful dancer, and her leading characteristics are such as to please, without greatly delighting the lovers of these performances. Of course no criticism is needed upon the construction of this ballet, and it is enough to say that it keeps the people in a roar of laughter from its commencement to its end. Some of the incidents, though as old as the traditional hot poker of the clown, come with their usual perrennial effect.

"Beautiful forever," is certainly a good motto for the Odessay of limbs, furbelows, lights, graces, and nonsense at Niblo's. The "Black Crook" yet pleases large audiences who are not terrified by the heats without or the hints of greater heats given in the piece. The popular dancers bloom fresh and unchangeable, and the ravages of time have apparently as little effect on the "dresses" as upon the features of the wearers. The sufferings of the ballet, the children, and the assistants upon the stage, who are suspended over the hundreds of blazing lights in the final scenes of this play, must be intense during these intolerable nights.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY will begin a season of their popular Ethiopian minstrelsy at their new hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, this evening.

The warm weather yesterday sent any number of holiday makers to Terrace Garden, and those who remained there until evening listened to one of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' delightful concerts. The popularity of the Gardens, and of Mr. THOMAS and his orchestra appear to increase in popularity week by week.

Mr. BROUGHAM will repeat his burlesque of "Columbus Reconstructed" at the Olympic Theatre this week.

At Banvard's Museum the "Lady of Lyons" will be succeeded by two equally charming novelties—"Naval Engagements" and the "Swiss Cottage."

This evening the Carlo Family appear at the Bowery in the spectacle of "Boreas." Mr. JOHN J. JONES, the Treasurer, takes his benefit next Friday. It is his first appeal to the public; he has made hosts of friends during his short connection with the theatre.

Two benefits to be given this evening and to-morrow night will bring the season at the Broadway Theatre to a close. To-night Mr. JACK—for his benefit—presents a variety of light pieces; and on Tuesday night, when Mr. MOORE, the manager, is to have his benefit, Mrs. JULIA DEAN and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in separate and characteristic entertainments. The theatre will be closed for the balance of the week, but will be reopened on Monday next by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

The Late Gen. Meagher—Particulars of His Death.

A private letter from Montana Territory, dated Virginia City, July 6, gives the following account of the death of Gen. MEAGHER:

"He was at Fort Benton, waiting for the arms the Government sent up. He arrived there on the 1st of July, having ridden thirty miles on horseback in the hot sun the last day. He spent the afternoon in conversation and letter-writing, and retired early to his berth on board the steamboat *G. A. Thompson*. There was no railing on the guards opposite his stateroom door, it having been broken off in some way. About 10 o'clock at night he went on the guards. Here, it is supposed, he stumbled on a coil of rope, lost his balance, and was precipitated over the side of the boat. The river is greatly swollen, and the current is so strong that the best swimmer has no chance in it. It is stated that he called for help, when the deck hands ran with their lights and saw him floating away. There was no boat ready. Everything appears to have been confusion and excitement. I have received a charming letter that he wrote me, late that afternoon, (his last on earth,) telling me that he hoped to start for home by the last of the week, so that he evidently had no presentiment of his dreadful fate. * * * A gentleman who was in his company for over an hour late in the afternoon, before the accident occurred, has informed me of most of the circumstances of his last hours in this life, as I state them to you. I fear that his remains will never be recovered, though the citizens of Montana are making every effort to find them."

A Virginia City paper adds the following interesting particulars:

"After our forms were closed for the press this morning the passengers by stage from Fort Benton brought the thrilling and very sad news of the untimely death of Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. He went on board of the steamer *G. A. Thompson*, lying at the levee, to spend the evening and night of the last inst. He was heard to get up from his couch during the night and go out of his state-room on to the guards. Upon hearing a splashing sound in the water, the passengers rushed out to find that one who had stood foremost among the few truly brilliant men of our country, and he who had taken so prominent a part in the administrative affairs of our Territory, winning all hearts by his noblesses of nature and purpose—had been swept down the terrible torrent, perhaps never again to be recovered even in death. All efforts to recover his body had, up to the leaving of the coach, proved fruitless. This is a bereavement in which not only those near and dear to the deceased will be bowed down with irrepressible grief, but many, very many of his fellow-citizens and his fellow-countrymen throughout the land, will most sincerely mourn. We regret that circumstances prevent our dwelling upon this most lamentable calamity in words which we feel to be due to the occasion—but we must leave this to another time. Our profound and heartfelt sympathies go forth in condolence to that adored wife and noble lady, who, more than all the rest, must suffer the shock of this most sad and unwelcome intelligence."

The authorities and people of Montana have been paying the highest tributes of respect to the memory of their lost fellow-citizen. Gov. GREEN CLAY SMITH has issued the following proclamation:

HELENA, M. T., July 3, 1867.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us by accident our esteemed friend, Secretary (late Acting-Governor) THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who was drowned at Fort Benton on the night of the 1st inst., by falling from the steamer *G. A. Thompson*.

Now, therefore, I, GREEN CLAY SMITH, Governor of the Territory of Montana, do direct that the headquarters of the military which were established under his direction and authority in the various districts of the Territory be draped in mourning for thirty days.

I further request that the offices of the Federal officers of the Territory be likewise draped in mourning for the same length of time.

It is but due to the memory of our deceased friend and fellow-officer, that we should hold him in fond remembrance. He was a man of high social qualities, great urbanity, a high order of intellect, a brave soldier, a true gentleman, and an honor to his Territory and Government. This sad bereavement will be felt by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance throughout the Territory and the nation.

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor of Montana Territory.

CONNECTICUT AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Address of Gov. English.

The Connecticut State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday noon, 27th inst. Just previous to the adjournment the Governor and State officers were announced and ushered upon the Speaker's stand. The Governor, as the hour of 12 approached, thus addressed the Legislature:

Mr. President and Senators, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The labors of a somewhat protracted session are now brought to a close. The manner in which you have discharged your duties, and the extent and character of the business you have transacted, are properly subjects of consideration and inquiry on the part of your constituents; but not, I take it, of general commendation and approval by the Executive. The duties of the Executive are discharged in his separate approval of your legislative acts, and when this is given, no further commendation is needed at his hands. That you have had many important public interests that were fermenting of slight moment in the State, but which have grown rapidly in magnitude and importance within the last few years, is a circumstance which should not be lost sight of in considering the length of the session. Hasty legislation is not always wise legislation, nor is it apt to be profitable to the State. It is safer to take more deliberation when it is not required than to act precipitately when it is. Legislative haste is generally no saving of time or money, but a waste of both. What the people expect and have a right to demand, is a wise and judicious legislation, and the strictest economy in the public expenditures. Then their judgment may be one of generous approval both of your acts and mine, is certainly my wish, as I have no doubt it is yours. I should do injustice to the members of the General Assembly to say less, as I should to the enlightened people they represent to say more. And here, before the proclamation of adjournment is made, you will permit me to tender to you, one and all, the assurance of my highest respect, and of my best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness.

Results of the Session—Principal Work Accomplished.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Press, July 27.

The General Assembly has not "abolished the Normal School," as some have hastily expressed it, though its action has that intent and came very near effecting the result. The Senate, 10 to 8, endeavored to recall the resolution this morning, but it was too late. The Comptroller is directed to draw no more orders in its favor, except in the fulfillment of contracts already made. The school is dismissed for the Summer vacation, and all the teachers are under contract to return for the next year, so that the school will go on as usual. The Board of Education cannot make any new engagements; but this is, for a year at least, only a minor embarrassment. Such we believe to be the view of Gov. ENGLISH, as it must be of the Board. Had the Assembly designed to discontinue the school finally, it should have said so, and given some directions for the disposition of the personal property. The educational interests of the State have endured bitter and persevering attacks, in some cases, from unexpected quarters.

The Assembly has restricted the number of infantry companies to forty, which will dispense with one, and retain the Bridgport Light Battery and the New-Britain and Guilford sections. The Spring company drill is discontinued, and the Fall encampment shortened to four days. This will save fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The Consultutional Amendment providing for a plurality vote to select one capital, received one or two votes short of the constitutional two-thirds, this being the second year, and is therefore dead. It was started again by a majority vote. An amendment proposing to strike out the words "white" and "male" from the qualifications of an elector, thus giving suffrage to all adult intelligent citizens, male and female, white and colored, was on its first passage, and failed by 93 to 113. The amendment striking out the word "white" passed its first year again and goes to the next Assembly for a two-thirds vote. So also does the amendment providing for a Constitutional Convention in 1869.

The violent Copperhead resolutions of the Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations were indefinitely postponed, but the Republican minority of the Committee and majority of the Assembly, from lack of either incination or energy, failed to pass anything in their stead.

The bill to tax United States Bonds failed in the Senate.

A Decimal System of Weights and Measures.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following interesting and suggestive communication on the decimal system of measurement:

As the French unit of weights and measures is, as far as we know, the only natural one, the only one perfectly free from arbitrary and unreliable definitions, it commends itself to the civilized world, both on account of these important qualities, and, furthermore, because each simulation of this standard by other nations will be one step toward the use of so universal a standard throughout the world. The great difficulty in the way of its adoption is the annoyance that would be experienced by every individual of a nation in changing the measures by which he had been accustomed to estimate his transactions. Indeed, it may be regarded as impossible to effect such a Radical change, unless such divisions are adopted as might readily be converted into the measure we have been accustomed to. The adoption of the French system would be useless, unless taken in its integrity, at least as far as the integers of measures and weights are concerned, but an examination of the matter will show that it is not difficult to fix on denominations which relate to those integers, and yet are convertible into the denominations heretofore in use.

We find that the fundamental unit in the French system is called a metre, and that, in extent, the metre is the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the terrestrial meridian, and equal to 39.371 inches. This, we perceive, is so near 1.1 yards of our present system, that no material injury could be done to any interest by making contracts convertible at that rate. So much for measuring of length. For measures of capacity the litre is used as a standard in the French system, and this is a cube for the decimetre, or tenth part of a metre, corresponding to 61.02803 cubic inches. If we take this to correspond with our quart, then our gallon would be 244.11212 cubic inches, instead of 231, as now established, wherefore every eighteen gallons of the new standard would very nearly equal nineteen of the present. In reference to weights, the fractional standard is the gramme, which is the weight of one cubic centimetre, or one-hundreth part of a meter of distilled water at a certain temperature. This cubic centimetre is expressed by the decimal 0.39371 inches, or a little over one-sixth of an inch, and the weight of this volume of pure water is found to be 15.434 grains of our weight. But the denomination of weight chiefly in use in France, is the kilogramme (1,000 grammes), ordinarily named as kilo, and very nearly equal to 2 1-5 pounds of our weight. A half of the kilogramme, therefore, would be equal to 1 1-10 pounds, or rather, a half kilogramme is 7.717 grains, and 1 1-10 pounds avotrdupois would be 7.700 grains, so that the difference in this quantity would be only seventeen grains in 7.700.

The conversion of our pounds, therefore, into half kilos would be easy, ten of the latter being equal to eleven of the former. The use of different denominators for solid and superficial measures, introduced into the French system, does not, to me, seem necessary, since these measurements relate to cubic or square dimensions, and would be most readily comprehended by all English-speaking people by the adjunct square or cubic.

Two considerations must be kept in mind, namely: (1), to adhere to the French unit of measure, and (2), to adopt expressions for its divisions and multiples which shall accord with the genius of the English tongue.

The first consideration requires no argument. As to the second, it is sufficient to observe that the attempted introduction of French words in connection with such all-prevading interests would be sure to meet with a violent and irreconcilable opposition. We want plain, simple denominations which any one can pronounce without apprehension. This is not the case with the French denominations *litre metre kilogramme, &c.* We may readily adopt the French decimal points and add them to the denominators now in use, and by altering the value of these denominators to accord with the integers established by the French, we shall probably have done as much as there is any reason for doing until the established a decimal system of weights, and uniformity in correspondence with our coinage, and with but little inconvenience.

These French decimal points are as follows: Deci, equal to 1-10; Centi, equal to 1-100; Milli, equal to 1-1000; Deca, equal to 10; Hecto, equal to 100; Kilo, equal to 1,000; Myrio, equal to 10,000, and as applied to our suggested nomenclature, would be used as follows:

LONG MEASURE.

Millyard, equal to	0.039371 inches.
Centiyard, equal to	0.393671 inches.
Deciyard, equal to	3.9371 inches.
Yard, equal to	39.371 inches.
Decayard, equal to	32.80916 feet.
Hectoyard, equal to	328.09167 feet.
Kiloyard, equal to	1093.6389 yards.
Myriayard, equal to	10936.3889 yards.

The yard here designated corresponds exactly with the French metre.

WEIGHTS.

Millipound, equal to	1.7171 grains.
Centipound, equal to	17.171 grains.
Decipound, equal to	171.71 grains.
Pound, equal to	7717.1 grains.
Decapound, equal to	11 lbs. 170 gr.
Hectopound, equal to	110 lbs. 1700 gr.
Kilopound, equal to	1102 lbs. 800 gr.
Myriopound, equal to	11020 lbs. 8000 gr.

With this division the pound is just one-half of the French kilogramme, and although the arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, it seems to be about as good a one as can easily be established. It is at least as good as could be made out of our present standard, by decimation, and has the merit of assimilating to the French, as it does not accurately accord with it in any one point.

CAPACITY.

Milligallon	0.24412 Cubic inches.
Centigallon	2.44112 Cubic inches.
Decigallon	24.3112 Cubic inches.
Gallon	244.11212 Cubic inches.
Decagallon	10 Gallons.
Hectogallon	100 Gallons.
Kilogallon	1,000 Gallons.

Here we are forced to adopt the gallon as a standard, and give it the capacity of four French litres.

Here, then, we have something of a practical view of the way in which a decimal system of weights and measures may be added to our decimal system of coinage, and, as we think, the only way in which the change can be effected. It is useless to hope to effect a change which would alter names and values throughout; and we do not expect other nations will show themselves more prompt in accepting such innovations than we would be. We may attain the object by adhering to either the denominations that we are used to, or their values; but do not ask us, if you please, to go to school again and learn *everything* a second time.

One suggestion of an eminent Englishman is worthy of remembrance and adoption, if ever our system is changed, viz.: To make one, at least, of our commonest coins a measure, both of weight and length, as well as of value. The cent, for instance, might be made to indicate the hundredth part of a pound and the hundredth part of a yard quite as well as it does the hundredth part of a dollar.

Ex-Attorney-General Speed to the Freedmen.

The following letter was sent to the Committee of Arrangements for the colored men's celebration of the 4th of July in Lexington, Ky., at which Gen. BRISBIN made a speech, proposing confiscation of rebel property, its distribution among negroes, the disfranchisement of rebels, and the enfranchisement of women without distinction of color.

LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1867.

To Messrs. Charles Perry, G. B. Thomas and G. W. Smith, Committee, Lexington, Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 20th inst., inviting me to deliver an address to the colored citizens of Lexington, on the 4th prox., came duly to hand. As I am compelled to be in Washington City on the day of your meeting, I am forced to decline your polite invitation. You ask for advice. I deem it a pleasure and a privilege to give you the benefit of my counsel whenever you may wish it, and it is a source of much gratification to me to see that, thrown as you are to a certain extent upon your own resources, you are honestly and earnestly seeking for light, and are willing to learn of those who are of larger experience than yourselves. You are now emphatically the architects of your own fortunes—your destinies are in your own hands. Your friends have done about all that can be done for you; what remains to be accomplished, must and can be accomplished by yourselves. Learn to appreciate fully the responsibilities which are resting upon you and the duties which you owe to yourselves, to your posterity and to your country. The world is watching you—your enemies predicting for you the fate of the Indian, who is gradually but surely disappearing before the advance of civilization, your friends hopefully, confidently expecting your rapid advance to the position which, as citizens of this great Republic, you are entitled to occupy. Cultivate all the virtues which enoble man; be honest, industrious, sober; educate yourselves, make money and learn to keep it; own your own homes; identify yourselves as good citizens with the communities in which you may live; in all your dealings with your fellow man do as you would be done by, and learn to respect yourselves that others may respect you. Much trouble is anticipated in the financial world, and one of the results of this will be suffering and distress among the poor. In view of this, it is of the utmost importance that each and all of you should secure some steady, remunerative employment. It were wise for those who have been raised in the country to seek employment there—the cities are already crowded with the starving poor, who are unable to find employment, and if, as is anticipated, the cholera becomes epidemic this Summer, the crowded tenements and scanty fare of the poor of the city will surely invite and increase its ravages.

Again assuring you of my deep interest in the welfare of your race, I am, very respectfully,

JAMES SPEED.

The Riot at Rogersville, Tenn.—A White Man and a Negro Killed, Seven Mortally Wounded, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Injured.

The Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, a Democratic paper, in its issue of the 26th inst., gives the following account of the riot at the political meeting in Rogersville, Tenn., on the 23d inst.:

"On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Brailroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capital of Hawkins County, and about 700 inhabitants, and is distant about sixty-four miles from Knoxville, the home of Brownlow. Like many other places in Tennessee, it has its clique of Radical time-servers, who are as bitter and relentless in their hatred of everything Conservative, as Satan is in his hatred of everything good. It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place, and when the announcement reached the village, the Radicals swore that he should never mount the stand to speak to a crowd there as long as trusty guns and men who would use them could be found. These threats of repeated outrage, however, failed to move the great Conservative chief one jot, and he determined upon filling his appointment, come what may. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shotguns, revolvers and other weapons, the Radicals bent on riot and blood, and the Conservatives determined to defend themselves to the last, should they be assailed. With 1 o'clock came ETHERIDGE and a mass of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the Court-house on the square to listen to his speech. As he proceeded, his terrible denunciation and thorough exposition of Brownlow corruption fired the Radical heart to such a degree that he had spoken but a few when one of the colored men was picked up by TOM KING, a notorious partisan, who shouted back, "That's a lie!" Not knowing who had flung the cowardly insult into his teeth, Mr. ETHERIDGE hurled back a withering epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing, and this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once broke, the Radicals moving rapidly toward one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the Conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest, volley after volley of minnie balls, large and small shot and the contents of numberless revolvers being poured in in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants until they began to waver, break into squads and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated. Mr. ETHERIDGE, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had at first taken. The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were being fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white Conservative, a bullet crushing through his brain and killing him instantly. A Radical negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded, while 25 or 30 received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said the Radicals suffered most, but we have nothing reliable in regard to their loss. As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. ETHERIDGE left the Court-house and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Sneedsville, to fill an appointment there."

Fatal Duel—One of the Parties Slain and the Other Mortally Wounded.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

WELBY POST-OFFICE, Ky., July 23, 1867.

A deplorable tragedy was enacted about a mile from our quiet little village this morning at daylight, which resulted in the death of a promising young man and the mortal wounding of another whose future was all brilliancy and promise.

LITTLETON WELLS and SANFORD B. ROBERTS, the parties, were both young men of unexceptionable character, and occupying enviable positions in our society. WELLS was about 22 years old, and ROBERTS was probably two years his senior. The former was our Deputy Postmaster, while the latter was a clerk. For some time both had been paying married attention to a young lady of the neighborhood, and until within a month past were generous rivals, their relations toward each other being upon the most friendly footing. Some three or four weeks ago WELLS visited the young lady and made a formal proposal for her hand. She informed him that she had already accepted a similar proposal from young ROBERTS. WELLS left the house, mounted his horse and returned to the village. He first went to the Post-office and armed himself with a pistol, and then sought his successful rival at the store. Here an altercation ensued, which would have had a bloody termination had not bystanders interfered. From that time until Saturday they were as strangers to each other. On that day they both attended a pic-nic, ROBERTS being accompanied by his *fiancee*. As soon as WELLS saw them together he grossly insulted ROBERTS, in the presence of the whole assembly. The insulted man started toward his insulter, when gentlemen present prevented a collision. ROBERTS and his companion, at the earnest solicitation of the latter, immediately left the ground and repaired to her home, where she, fearing a difficulty between the parties, endeavored to persuade him to spend the night. In that she failed, but succeeded in extracting a promise from him that he would not return to the pic-nic ground. Reaching the village he went to his room and penned a challenge to mortal combat, which he intrusted to a friend to be delivered into the hands of WELLS. Next morning a friend of the challenged party called upon the friend of ROBERTS to arrange the preliminaries. This was soon accomplished. The arragement was that the fight was to come off on a meadow about one mile east of town, at daylight, on Monday, the weapons to be Colt's revolvers. At the appointed time principals and seconds were on the ground. The principals were placed ten feet apart, with instructions to fire between the words "one" and "three," and then advance, firing as they advanced, such being the terms insisted upon by the challenged and not rejected by the challenger. At the word both parties fired, and so accurate was their aim, that WELLS fell dead, pierced through the brain by his adversary's ball. ROBERTS received his opponent's bullet in the centre of the breast, it passing through his body and lodging under the skin, just to the left of the spine. At the moment I write he is not dead, though sinking so rapidly that the physicians say he cannot possibly live more than an hour. Both the young men were highly respected, conspicuous for their intelligence and social qualities. WELLS leaves a widowed mother and two sisters to mourn his loss. ROBERTS leaves no family.

The Chinese and Japanese in California.

A San Francisco correspondent in a recent letter says:

"There is one marked difference in the characters of the Japanese and the Chinese which is already becoming apparent to our people. The Japanese are quick to appreciate the advantages of foreign improvements of all kinds, and readily adopt our manners and customs when traveling among us. They are anxious to perfect themselves in all our arts, and to study our institutions in the minutest details. In this they differ from the Chinaman. The latter is "a law unto himself," and however long he may remain among us, he remains essentially a Chinaman. His civilization is older than our world, if the Mosaic account of the creation is correct, and he is perfectly content therewith. In his dealings with us he conforms cheerfully to our laws, and is in this respect a model which our own citizens might study to advantage; but he governs his family, his trade, and all his private and social affairs by the laws of CONFUCIUS and the habits and customs handed down to him through countless generations of his ancestors. Every vessel coming from Japanese ports at this time, brings a greater or less number of Japanese of wealth, coming to study our customs and learn all which is worth their learning of our laws, institutions and civilization generally. There are already four Japanese students in our city College, where no Chinaman ever entered even as a spectator, and by the *Colorado*, on her last trip, came a number of Japanese gentlemen who propose to study the art of navigation and marine warfare, as taught at the Mare Island Navy-yard, under Admiral CRAVEN. One of them is a Prince, and he daily promenades Montgomery-street with two or three followers, wearing a curious sheep-skin shaped, three cornered hat of glazed material, and two swords in his girdle. His servants have already adopted the full American costume, and he is making progress in that direction, having already got as far as the pantaloons, coat, vest and boots. These fellows have a sharp eye to business, and, if they could be promised protection against unjust laws, and the violence which is constantly practiced on the Chinese by the half-civilized, ignorant and degraded portion of our population, native and foreign born, they would soon be here in force. They see thousands on thousands of acres of rich land in the low valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin lying idle and unproductive, and would buy it and turn it into rice and corn fields immediately, adding thereby millions to the taxable property of our State. As it is, some of them now offer to contract for 10,000 skilled laborers and artizans, warranted superior to the Chinese for field-work or workshops or on railroads, at less wages than the latter now earn, and it may be that the Central Pacific Railroad Company will make a contract with some of them as an experiment. The Chinese have worked so well on the railroad that the company would employ more—(they now have 11,000 of them at work)—if they could get them, and may take Japanese instead. The Japanese are inquiring into our modes of doing business, and have already made arrangements for opening a large Japanese store in San Francisco. The extensive firm of CHY LUNG & Co., Chinese merchants, on Sacramento-street, have already established a branch of their house at Kanagawa, and are importing Japanese goods. It is probable that the visitors from the Japanese islands now among us will render a full report to their Government and people of what they see among us, and we are likely to soon be much better acquainted with that curious and interesting race than any other people.

A Son's Ingratitude—He Robs his Father of $2,000.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 27.

About two months since a young man named JAMES ROTH, who lives with his father at the corner of Clark and Baymiller streets, opened a safe in which the old gentleman usually kept considerable money, by means of a duplicate key, took therefrom $1,000 in Treasury notes, and started out for a season of riotous enjoyment in company with several depraved companions of both sexes. The following day he was arrested, after having sported away several hundred dollar. His father refused to prosecute him and allowed him his liberty. Day before yesterday the young rascal, who is not over eighteen years of age, repeated the trick, stealing another thousand, and starting off again on another debauch. Detectives traced him from saloons to houses of prostitution, and finally collared him, late in the evening, at the Gaieties, where he was spending money very freely, and in front of which he had a hack ready to take him and one of his female friends to the depot, whence they were to start on a pleasure trip East. He was taken to the Ninth-street Station, where he was searched and found to have about $500 of the stolen money strapped around his waist in a belt. The greater portion of the balance he had thrown away in his reckless expenditures. His father has again refused to prosecute him; but he caused the arrest of Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. TRIPP, of the Gaieties, charging them with receiving from the lad, on deposit, $40 or $50 of the stolen money, knowing it to have been stolen. Detective CAREY informs us that young ROTH asserts that MARSHALL sent TRIPP to him with a message to have him hand over his money to them, as the detectives were after him, and that he did hand over about $50.

The First National Bank of Newton, Mass.—Meeting of Stockholders.

From the Newton (Mass.) Journal, July 26.

Dr. D. W. JONES, the receiver of the bank, has been engaged since his appointment in collecting in the liabilities and forwarding the amount to Washington. The discount notes amounted to about $110,000, of which, in the neighborhood of $90,000 has been collected. Of the balance, $10,000 is considered good, and $10,000 doubtful or bad, including in the latter category $2,500 of forged paper of WM. H. LANE.

We understand that the Receiver, with the concurrence of the Comptroller of Currency, Mr. HURLBURD, has called a meeting of the stockholders of the bank at Tremont Hall, Newtonville, on Tuesday, July 30, to take into consideration the present condition of affairs. It is understood that whatever is done for the proposed resuscitation of the bank must be decided upon and carried out within the coming twenty days; and it is important, therefore, if stockholders wish to avoid a final closing up, that they should be present at this meeting, either personally or by proxy. The authorities having charge of the bank, in case it is wound up, propose to resist the payment of the checks obtained through the cashier, Mr. DYER, but this will entail expense in contesting the matter in court. Prompt action is therefore required from those interested in the best possible settlement of this unfortunate affair.

The Bank Defalcation in Bridgeport.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, July 27.

The Commissioners have ascertained the amount of WM. H. BARNUM'S defalcation, and they have handed us the following statement for publication. They say

The New-York Times, Monday, July 29, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr., BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD R. WESLEY, DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS, HENRY STOKES,
GEO. A. CALDWELL, HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS, JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY, DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK, GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES FORSYTH, JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE, JONATHAN W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 27, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 33 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 38 35 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1 000.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Dublin and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 68 William-st.

JOHN HUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE, APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. But no interest will be allowed after cessation of August 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

CITY OF KEOKUK'S PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1868; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. P. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 238 BROADWAY, July 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their instalment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, 30 years to run; per cent. gold.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, or all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of the very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their names to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF Towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	110¾	Aug. 7-30	107¾	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	110¾	110⅝	June 7-30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅝	109	July, 7-30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113¾	N. Y. 7 ps. S. T.	105⅝	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109¾	Aug., C.I.N's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	109⅝	Oct., C.I.N's, '64	118¾	118⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	Dec., C.I.N's, '64	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 " new, '67	108⅜	108⅝	May, C.I.N's, '65	116⅝	117
10-40 Reg., '67	102⅝	102¾	Aug., C.I.N's, '65	116⅜	116
10-40 Coupon	102⅝	102¾	Sept., C.I.N's, '65	115¾	115¾
Gold	140¾	140¾	Oct. C.I.N's, '65	114¾	115

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENTS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

The last series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive personal attention. Dividends received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

PURCHASED BY

WM. C. GILMAN,

Dealer in Insurance Scrip,

No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipzig,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

TO THE

PASSAIC WATER COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J.

Proposals will be received by the Passaic Water Company for the whole or any part of a loan authorized by the Company, for $40,000.

The loan to be in seven per sent, coupon bonds of $500 each; the payment secured by a mortgage to John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Paterson, as trustee.

The bonds will mature in 1886. The principal and the interest coupons payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, the coupon will also be payable at the First National Bank, Paterson.

The issue of these bonds is for the building of a new reservoir, the extension of mains, the improvement in pumping apparatus, and such other expenditures as are necessary in the extension of the works now in progress.

Ample security is guaranteed by the deed of trust which covers all the present works of the Company, all the real estate, 15 miles of mains already laid, the pumping apparatus, &c., and will embrace all the improvements for which this loan is expended.

The interest payments are guaranteed from the income of the Company, the sale of water alone for the past year amounting to $20,000. The annual income of the Company is constantly increasing, and the enlarged pumping and new works will greatly augment the usual annual increase.

The Company are entirely free from floating debt, and have only a bonded debt of $24,000.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

Proposals may be addressed to the "Passaic Water Company," by mail, until the 31st day of July, and will state the amount wanted and the rate offered.

The payments may be made at once, or in three equal monthly payments, commencing Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN RYLE, President.

REUBEN RYLE, Secretary.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, N. J., July 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR A

$50,000 LOAN.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, July 15, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company General First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Apple-ton Extension Bonds.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Green Bay Extension Bonds.

Galena and Chicago U. Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the United States Government holding a second lien, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 DOMINICK-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of from $5 to $5,000 received, and

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $5,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, free from Government tax, shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Ass't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 62 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, paid on sums of $5 to $5,000.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. B. BELL, Secretary. C. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital $250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867 ..... 62,191 05
Losses Unpaid 5,000 00
Assets $317,191 65

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE

GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway,

JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000
SURPLUS 61,231

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 87 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867 ..... 95,777 56
Total assets $295,777 56
Unsettled losses 5,000 00
Net assets $290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 159 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 102,638
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE (CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 29, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from all Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

CAPITAL $300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS 200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend 5,650 75

JOS. M. PRICE, President.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 3d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 8th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Treasurer.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CT., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 19th day of August next, to which date the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS (on account of liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 2.

JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

SILAS C. SMITH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

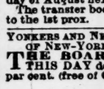
LAW OFFICES, No. 79 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

E. W. STOUGHTON, E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Advocates in Patent Cases.

NOTICE.

Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., the manufacturers of the Lock-up Safety Valve, known as the Robinson Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the "Cameron" patent, and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other lock-up safety valves than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. W. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for owners of Cameron's Patent.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines to contract. Pieces of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,350. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.



ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
3d-av., corner 18th-st., New-York.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra heavy; one roll bars; 24 Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

IS THERE A LARGE FORTUNE (IN England) for the Brown family heirs in America. All interested may do well to look thoroughly into the matter. To go not wait for each other. See *Tribune, Times, Reporter*, July 20, 1867. Newspapers may do well to copy.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?

Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 19 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 63, 65, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE—A first-class corner house and lot on Lexington-av.; four-story brown-stone, finished in splendid manner, and must be sold; possession in twenty days. Apply to JOHN FETTRETH, No. 418 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $2,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Wilham Pollock, comprising about 160 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of rare limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellar, servants' rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES KENFREW, JR., }
or to WM. C. & F. MANICE.

No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 19, 1867.

TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and others are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres at one bolg; and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-lane, about 12 minutes from depot, carriage-house, three-quarters acre of land, well stocked with choice trees, fruits, flowers, &c. The entire premises in perfect order, ready for immediate enjoyment, furniture or unfurnished. Apply on premises or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Breckarburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 133 Broadway, New-York, or V. S HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence of five acres, in perfect order, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, by boat or cars; near the water, on Whitlock Point, about eight minutes from depot. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to rent. For particulars apply to C. M. DEWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPerty in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, a farm containing 158 acres, near Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Penn. Inquire of M. H. DECKER, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

SMALL FARM OF FOURTEEN ACRES, one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; good buildings; fine stream of water; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 115	Steerage to London..... 35
First Cabin to Paris.. 125	Steerage to Paris..... 40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN F. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 31, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35—currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1 and June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 26, June 26, July 11.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin.....	$0 00
Steerage.....	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....	$75—$90 00
Steerage.....	30 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....	$170
Steerage.....	$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $150; second cabin, $90.

Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking this route, will avoid the annoyance of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS.....	$120
SECOND-CLASS.....	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to

JOSEPH J. CUMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

CARL A. WOTTON, Havre General Agent in Europe.
LIZABETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, REDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

From the Company's Dock, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$126
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA.....Aug. 7
TARIFA.....Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 66 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, carrying the New-York and Liverpool mails, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MINNESOTA, HENRY CHAUNCEY,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

The other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, August 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River,

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 5th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $347 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. C. W. ROGERS,

will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

Return tickets, good for six months, to New-York, first cabin, $210; second cabin, $75; steerage, $65.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $205; second cabin, $120; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 20 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Steanard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

HELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATLANTA, Capt. PIERSAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rate of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent:
First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THORESON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, CROGAN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 2 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 7—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 15—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 15th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 15th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

Through passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, August 3, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular rates between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama.....	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki.....	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month for

SOUTH AMERICA. Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA. Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamships will leave New-York, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for NORFOLK, CITY POINT, RICHMOND, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lake signed on the piers.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to

THOMAS P. ROBERTS, Agent.
JOHN G. MOORE, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8.

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 2 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. Freight 10 cents per foot. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, U. S. N., Commander, will sail THIS DAY from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and having large capacity for cargo, will receive till the hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine first-class steamships leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M. as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— Citizens going abroad may procure passports from Mr. C. WILLMERTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES. Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR NEWPORT—FARE $2. The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the season of 1867: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON	
Saturday, 20, 10½ P. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. Leave Pier 1 and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 34 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE, OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st. daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 4, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 137 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—no 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—OUR PATENT—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 259 Broadway, corner 14th-st., and No. 315 5th-av., corner 24th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-SOUTH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. H. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Cherry Place) every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the fast and elegant steamers of Bristol and Providence Railroad, for Boston, arriving in Boston at 7 A. M. the next morning. These steamers are the largest, strongest and most elegant vessels that have ever been built for the Sound route, going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. C. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Sagaponack and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. H. BIDDERTH, leaves Pier No. 32, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 158 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady.....	1 31	Saratoga.....	1 75
Fonda.....	1 39	Fort Edward.....	2 45
Utica.....	2 45	Whitehall.....	3 30
Rome.....	2 76	Rutland.....	4 00
Syracuse.....	3 54	Burlington.....	6 00
Rochester.....	4 36	North Adams.....	2 00
Lockport.....	6 35	St. Albans.....	7 25
Suspension Bridge..	6 75	Ogdensburgh.....	10 50
Buffalo.....	6 50	Montreal.....	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Through baggage checked at the office, No. 338 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 28th..... 6¼ A. M.	Sunday, 28th..... 3½ P. M.
Monday, 29th..... 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th..... 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..... 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st.. 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st.. 3 P. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50; to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, SUTTON, AND RUTLAND. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Dunlop's-pass-st. at 6½ A. M. for Albany, touching at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and Hudson (Perry), connecting at Athens depot in special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change at Lake Champlain, Canada steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¾ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD fare, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat MARY C. 1867, Capt. W. H. SCOTT, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven steamer. Fare 75 cents each way. Excursion, $1. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, from foot of Jay-st., or foot of Clarkson-st., Pier No. 44 North River, inclosed of $9 40, as charged by the Commission. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office. No. 349 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from foot of 35 East Rouse. Office at Catharine-st. $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landings at 34th-st. at 3:30 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK.—Those who desire a commodious and well-found steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places. No heavy freight received.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEA WANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. POST, Jr., will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.— The steamer PALISADE leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., and 18th-street, New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10½ and 2½; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 8 A. M., without exception; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Ilverton and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill, on return, at 1½ P. M.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GRIMS, leaves Pier No. 63, foot of Rutgers-st., East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 158 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Corlear's Hook—Hansburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.— The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier 34 North River, foot of Catharine-st., daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Express, Son Connects all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—All stations from Newark to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange, Bloomfield and Brooklyn, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M., Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M., Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany for Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

8 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York to Troy, through to Montreal, with change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad, Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie at intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10:20 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia ferry:

7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffal

THE SOUTH.

The Currency Question in New-Orleans—Commercial and Industrial Associations—What they Propose to Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22, 1867.

How long will the people consent that politicians, interested alone in salaries and contracts, shall select the most vital interests of society as the ground where their quarrels are to be fought? Here we have had an attack on the city authorities by those who do not conceal that they want them removed. The allegation was that the authorities had issued, without authority, a large amount of city notes. They were also charged with continuing this issue, and the public were alarmed by the apprehension that the attacking party would repudiate it. Just at this time came the Reconstruction Act, which gave the power to the attacking party to execute their policy of repudiation. The effect was terrible. The whole currency was discredited. Greenbacks rose to sixteen per cent. premium, and city notes of particular denominations were not current at all. For a few days all the people were at the brokers' shops trying to get something to buy bread with. The merchants and small shopkeepers became brokers also, and discounted at their counters every city note that was offered. The butchers, who purchase at a low price and sell at a most exorbitant profit, held at one of the markets a meeting, at which it was decided to take no city money except at a discount. It seems that one butcher, wiser or more generous than the rest, declined to participate in this resolution. So, when the hour of market came, while each of the broker-butchers proclaimed by placard his distrust of the public currency, this patriotic and dissenting butcher raised proudly above his stall "a banner with the strange device," "City money taken at par." There was not room enough at that butcher's stall for the purchasers. He took in about as much in greenbacks as in city money; while the broker butchers sat with their white aprons unspotted, chopping their idle blocks with their sharp knives. The discount on their damaging meat went on far more rapidly than on the city money. The effect of this panic on the people, black and white, became so serious that the politicians on both sides were compelled to make a truce, in the market-place at least. The Common Council teemed with plans for the redemption of the money, and the other side announced that they had no idea of repudiating any part of the currency, but if placed in office, would immediately adopt measures to make it good. With this the panic passed off, and the currency has resumed its former and its normal rates. We see a great deal of this same indifference to the actual welfare of the people in the public legislation. The proposition for Federal aid to restore the levees has been dismissed, while the right to vote and sit on juries has been guaranteed by Congress to the freedmen. Now, these freedmen are the producers of cotton and sugar, and it is upon them that the losses by inundation principally fall. In like manner the whole North is interested in the restoration of Southern values, because they all go to the credit of the North; yet the whole tendency of things is to postpone that restoration still further. This is not written in the spirit of discontent or of disaffection. It is a word of admonition to the North. Very few can estimate the injury upon the taxable values common to the whole Union occasioned by such a course. Here is one illustration, taken from the commercial column of a city paper:

"The Sheriff of the parish, under judicial decree, sold at the Royal-street Exchange, for account of a succession, the Fashion Plantation, situated in the parish of St. Charles, twenty-eight miles above the city, for the very low price of $21,500—comprising in the plantation property sixteen arpents front on the river, with sugar-house, engine, machinery, with all the implements of a first-class sugar estate, (or were so once.) Another tract or plantation, twenty-nine miles above the city, six arpents front on the river by forty in depth; and other tracts of land, embracing in all, with the plantation property, twenty-three hundred arpents of land.

The plantation Fashion yielded in 1860 544 hhds. sugar, with the usual quantity of molasses, and was valued at this amount and in 1861, previous to its sale, at $300,000. This valuable property sold yesterday on a credit of twelve months for the trifling sum of $21,500. See details in another column. This estate was owned by Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, was condemned under the confiscation act two and a half years ago for about half the sum it was knocked off yesterday. There have been some improvements made on it since the sale in 1865 or 1864. The sale and the limited attendants show conclusively a great want of confidence in agricultural pursuits in Louisiana."

Cannot the people of the United States adopt some plan by which political abstractions can be settled in some moot court or college of the Sorbonne? Cannot they award salaries and honors to men for keeping out of politics? Can they not make it worth the while of officehunters to let the business interests of the country alone? Certain provision dealers in Liverpool are said to have built a court, within which is placed abundance of grain, meat and water. This is for the rats, who are thereby, it is supposed, induced to leave the granary unmolested. The United States has for many years issued rations to the Indians, on the principle it was cheaper to feed than to fight them. If the same principle could be applied to that profession which, in seeking to promote its own interest, destroys that of the public, ours would be the happiest and most enduring Government on the earth.

The South seems at last convinced that the liberties of a people are not saved through metaphysics. They begin to see that the mixed industry which employs every member of society, and the development of all the resources of a country which adds so much to its wealth, are the true sources of independence. The annihilation of representative government for an indefinite period deprives the people of the means to carry out their convictions by law and appropriations. Nothing, then, is left except voluntary association. This has led to the formation of the "Commercial and Industrial Associations" here. It is composed of all, without respect to political opinions. It is intended to bring together, as at a social exchange, men of ideas and enterprise, with men of capital and influence. It will concentrate all the ability of the country upon the most effectual mode of promoting its interests. It will bring strangers into intercourse with our citizens, and is intended to operate on education, agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Should the idea be adopted throughout the country, it will tend to the formation of affiliated associations, which will meet North or South in an industrial congress. Such an association, by bringing the interests of all, without regard to their opinions, into connection, will do more to harmonize our sectional relations than any political convention. The principle of this association differs from that of any other club. It is not exclusive. It does not aspire to be select. The price of admission has been fixed at a very low rate. Members are excluded by the vote of a majority, instead of by the black-ball. It will combine mechanics, clerks, merchants, and professional men. While its rooms will furnish the usual means of refreshment and recreation, its sessions propose the discussion of every question of moral and material development. To facilitate this last object, the association is divided into departments and subdivided into sections, by which every specialty will command consideration.

This rather extended explanation has been given to prevent any misunderstanding as to the purposes of those who have organized this enterprise. It is lawful in intent and action, has nothing secret or exclusive, and is only a means proposed for rebuilding the ruins which surround us into a more modern and a safer fabric. No investigation could make more out of it.

W. M. B.

PETROLEUM,

Prospects of the Trade for the Future—What the Wells Have Produced—Gross Amount for 1866.

A prominent oil broker of Pittsburgh, Penn., has prepared the following, which we take from the *Commercial*, relative to the prospects of the petroleum trade, his views being shared, says that paper, by the dealers generally, in that city:

"After two years decline, the price of petroleum reached its lowest point during the month of June, when it was sold in Philadelphia as low as nineteen cents per gallon; a strong reaction took place during the present month which brought the price again to thirty and thirty-five cents, and which will lead, in all probability, to a continuous and steady advance, as the present production and consumption are too much out of proportion with each other to allow the present low rates to go on any longer. Three to four years ago the country was wild with oil excitement. Millions and millions were invested in oil stock. In all regions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, prospecting and boring of oil wells were going on. Large tracts of oil territory were thus discovered and brought to yield, but at what expense? On an average, only one well out of twenty became a pumping well; and of the numberless joint-stock companies started for oil operations, but very few succeeded and are still in existence. Yet the enormous yield of 1866 was mainly due to the large sums spent by those companies, and the great efforts they made to discover oil. At times during the year 1866, the production of Western Pennsylvania alone, amounted to not less than fifteen thousand barrels of crude oil per day, and that of the United States to not less than eighteen thousand barrels. But the general nature of an oil well seems to be that it exhausts itself, and the average life of wells is generally estimated at one year, if it is as much as that. And just as a single well exhausts itself so an entire district. A visitor passing through the oil territory will see more ruins of flowing and pumping wells than actual wells; he will pass through entire villages of abandoned derricks and tanks, where once thousands and thousands of barrels were produced a day, and where now not an engine, not a living soul, not one working well is to be seen, but only the ruins of past greatness. There is the celebrated McClintock Farm, the Steele Farm, the Ryan Farm, Blood Farm, Farr Farm, and many others, once famous, but now many of them abandoned, and others only producing a small fraction from what they formerly did and fast dying out. But not alone on Oil Creek is this the case, but also further up and down the Alleghany. There is Pithole, ten or fifteen miles above Oil City, at one time yielding five and six thousand barrels a day, now not yielding over 700. Still further up the river is Tidioute, from which, at times, last year, not less than 4,000 or 5,000 barrels found their way into our market, but where now the production is reduced to less than 1,700 barrels, and where it is declining faster now than in any other locality. A hundred barrel well was struck, and half of its interest offered for $5,000, without finding a buyer; a proof that even for 40 days the production could not be relied on.

The total production of the oil regions of 15,000 barrels per day during September, 1866, has been gradually declining till now, and is to-day not over 8,000 barrels, which is equal to a regular decline since that time of 700 barrels per month, or 160 barrels per week.

No new territory is developed. The general bad success of the joint companies has frightened away capitalists, and the wells now boring are not in new ground, but in known territory and in the midst of other wells already working. They only serve to exhaust the territory so much the quicker. A territory will yield altogether the same amount of oil with ten wells as with twenty, only twenty wells will pump it out in half the time; the decline will only be the more rapid.

What, then, will become of our oil supply? No new oil territory developing, and the oil territory declining at the rapid rate of 160 barrels per week, which is 83,200 per month, will even be accelerated during the cold of next Winter.

From these discouraging facts in regard to the supply, let us look at the consumption. Oil is of too recent introduction to have come to a regular yearly consumption. Every year witnesses an increase over the preceding year, and the low prices of the late times have made it a favorite light here as well as in other countries. Two years ago the consumption of this country was in the neighborhood of 850,000 barrels. In consequence of a larger Southern and Western demand, the consumption has increased and may be put down, for this year at over 1,000,000 barrels.

In Europe our petroleum has to compete with rapeseed oil, which in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland is the only oil used for burning purposes, and is used for nothing else. In England whale oil was used of late years alongside of rapeseed oil. Rapeseed oil is more than double the price of our refined petroleum, and it is therefore not astonishing that Europeans have become largely our customers for refined petroleum. From about 800,000 barrels two years ago, the consumption in Europe run last year to about 1,150,000 barrels. This year, to judge from present indications, the regular increase of consumption in Europe will be about one-third over last year's consumption. At least, most of the European ports regularly, every week, shipments into the interior are about one-third larger, and even more, than in the same time last year. London, for instance, which consumed or shipped during the whole of last year only 48,000 barrels, has consumed during the past five months of the year already 57,000, which is nearly three times the consumption of last year. Antwerp shipped during the past five months of 1866, 84,000 barrels; for the same time in 1867, 120,000, an increase of one-third. Other ports show similar proportions. In fact, notwithstanding our heavy shipments to Europe, the stocks there cannot be said to have much increased since Jan. 1. In London on Jan. 1 the stock was 53,000, now it is 42,000, a decrease. In Antwerp stock on the last week in December was 84,000 barrels, now it is 78,000. Havre and Marseilles show a decrease, and only in the North German ports are the stocks actually larger than they were in the commencement of this year.

But to the regular increase of one-third over last year's consumption will probably be added, this year, an extraordinary increase, resulting partly from the stoppage of the shale oil refineries in England, and partly from the failure of this year's rapeseed crop in France and Germany. The shale oil refineries of England are said to have turned out last year not less than five hundred thousand barrels refined, but were obliged to stop in consequence of the low price of petroleum. Many of them are broken up, and others, if an advance should take place, will not be ready in time. These two causes will stimulate the demand for our petroleum, and this year's consumption will probably not be less than 1,600,000 or 1,700,000 barrels against 1,500,000 barrels last year.

The total consumption at home and abroad will therefore be 2,700,000 barrels. Against this consumption we had on Jan. 1, 1857, a stock of about 1,200,000 barrels, all reduced to refined, here and abroad: add to this this year's production, and we will have the amount of oil that may be relied on for this year. The daily production about Jan. 1 was somewhere about 11,000 barrels, at a decline of from 600 to 700 barrels per month, it will not be more than 5,000 by Jan. 1, 1868. This would give an average of 8,000 barrels per day. In order not to be taxed with partiality, we will suppose it 8,500 barrels, and this will certainly be the very utmost that reaches the market. At this rate 2,550,000 barrels crude, equal to 1,800,000 barrels refined, would be the total production for 1867. This production, with the stocks on Jan. 1, 1867, would give us 3,000,000.

If we deduct the probable consumption from these 3,000,000 barrels, only a stock of 300,000 barrels refined oil will remain on hand here and abroad. That is, our stock of refined oil from 1,200,000 barrels on Jan. 1, 1867, will be reduced full 900,000 barrels, and by March and April next, even this stock will be used up entirely.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the stocks on hand at this moment. They represent the accumulation of oil produced during the dull months and long days. The demand for petroleum is generally double in the six months from July to December to what it is from January to July, because the greatest part of the winter stocks are laid in in the fall, and all principal shipments by river must take place before cold weather sets in. Therefore, if Europe has already taken in this year something like thirty millions of gallons, she is likely to take in the next six months fifty millions more from us, which is equal to 1,200,000 barrels. Add to this the home demand with 600,000 barrels, and it will be seen that we will be called upon to deliver in the coming five months the enormous amount of 1,800,000 barrels refined. To furnish this amount we have the stock of Pittsburgh, Oil Region, Cleveland, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., in all about equal to about 900,000 barrels refined oil; and, moreover, the production, which most likely will not average more than about 7,000 to 7,500 barrels crude oil per day for the balance of the year, which would give at the very outside 800,000 refined. The total amount we could furnish would, therefore, only be 1,700,000, and by Jan. 1, 1868, we would not have a single barrel left as stock in this country. Europe would be the only place where stock could be found. The true state of affairs may be expressed thus:

Consumption in 1866, during the Fall months, 7,500 barrels refined oil a day.

Production during the same time, from 15,000 to 18,000 barrels crude oil a day.

Consumption in 1867, during the Fall months, 10,000 barrels refined oil a day.

Production during same time, from 7,000 to 7,500 barrels crude oil a day.

In 1866 the production outstripped the consumption by 6,000 to 7,000 barrels crude every day. In 1867 the consumption outstrips the production by at least 7,000 barrels a day. In 1866 prices could not help but decline. In 1867 prices cannot help but advance.

Hence it will be seen that at the same time that the consumption largely increased, our production decreased in a still greater ratio, and is now entirely inadequate for present wants. By the end of this year, the large stock which till now depressed the market will nearly everywhere be used up, and next year will bring actual scarcity. The supply will hardly be sufficient for our home consumption.

This is the true state of affairs, and under such circumstances oil is certainly the cheapest article in the market. Stocks that we now sell so lavishly at reduced prices to foreign countries will be worth double what they now are before three months are over."

The Troy *Times* says the stove business of that city has picked up immensely within the past few days, and that the merchants are now daily in receipt of large orders, preparatory to the Fall trade. All the foundries not now running in full force will soon put on all the members they can accommodate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWSBOY TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Inquest—The Driver and Conductor Exonerated.

Coroner GAMBLE concluded the inquest yesterday at the Twenty-second-street Police-station, in the case of FRANCIS SHIELDS, the newsboy, who was killed on the 22d inst., by being run over in Twenty-second-street by car No. 45 of the Forty-second-street line. The following additional testimony was elicited:

Theodore Burk, residing in Stanton-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, testified. I work in an iron foundry at Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue; on Monday afternoon I got on a Forty-second-street car in Second-street; I stood on the front platform all the way on the right hand side of the driver; when in Twenty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, the car stopped to let some passengers out; when the car started again I saw a boy get on the front platform, and go inside to sell some papers; he came out again, and I bought a paper of him; deceased then went to get off; he caught hold of the iron railing on the dash-board; he let go with his left hand and fell; the driver then saw the deceased, and put on the brakes immediately; the wheel of the car passed over deceased's head; I saw the deceased lying on the track, the wheel having passed over his head; the driver did not touch the boy; I am not acquainted with the driver; I never worked for any railroad company; I gave my name to the conductor; I went to Police Headquarters with the driver when he was arrested; I would have seen the driver strike the deceased, if he had attempted it, and I know he did not; from what I saw of the occurrence, I do not think the driver was to blame in any way.

Officer Cyrus K. Fickett, of the Broadway squad, testified that he was standing on the crossing leading from the Fifth-avenue Hotel to Broadway, when a gentleman told him that a boy had been run over and killed by a street car; he saw the deceased lying on the track and arrested the driver.

This closed the case, and the Coroner submitted the evidence adduced to the jury, when they rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the said FRANCIS SHIELDS came to his death by fracture of the skull, caused by being run over by car No. 45, of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad, on the 22d day of July, 1867; and we exonerate the conductor and driver from all blame, and we further recommend all the companies of City railroads to put iron gates on the front platforms of their cars, to prevent persons from getting on or off the front platform."

Agreeably to this verdict, Coroner GAMBLE released the prisoner, MICHAEL AHEARN, from all further restraint, and the existing bail bond was canceled. The deceased newsboy was a native of Ireland, and 13 years of age.

Sermon to Young Men by Rev. John Lyle at the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

Last evening Rev. JOHN LYLE, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry streets, delivered a sermon to young men from the text, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

The audience was everything that this missionary minister could desire. Many were induced to come and hear by the efforts which are being put forth by this young and earnest church through the agency of Bible-women, a sailors' missionary, the members of the church and the pastor. Large numbers have been gathered in, and it would seem that the experiment of a self-sustaining church by the well-to-do, industrious mechanics and others of the vicinity will prove in a short time a reality.

The text, the reverend speaker said, was the warning of a father's voice. It intimates that we may lay our account for it, that enticers to sin will assail us. These live in two homes, namely, in the heart and in the world. The heart is the home of our chief enticers. The fact of their existence there is seen in the heart's forthgoings. These appear in the current of the thoughts and crop out in the character of the desires. The thoughts! how fetterless; they flit over many a region—they skip over many a mile; their track is as untraceable as footsteps on the waters—their way is as the eagle's in the air. They move unobserved among scenes of licentiousness, and undetected by human eye, revel in reënacted sins. They call into existence deeds that we would not for the world let the eye of man could rest upon. We would shrink from the pollution of reading regarding them if we were in another's presence, and if related of ourselves, we would writhe beneath the exposure and sink into the very dust for shame. And what are thoughts? The precursors of transgressions—the antecedents of overacts and conversation; but man's imagination conjured into being, and on which the heart then feasted! "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts." What follows? A pure and spotless train? Do they return to us unscathed by the scenes in which they have mingled—unaffected by the pollutions in which they have traveled? No, no! Murder, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies and such like, form the trains. This is God's description of fulfilled desires, of thoughts full grown, of thoughts made tangible. And what is murder but insatiate hate matured, and adultery and fornication but unrestrained sensuality, and thefts but covetousness in action, and false witnessings but heaven-defying appeals to cloak guilt or to escape punishment. Overt acts are thoughts full grown. Evil thoughts proceed out of the heart. The heart is the home of our chief enticer. 2. Enticers to sin are in the world also. In Adversity's school